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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE ELECTION.

The returns giving the vote on the new constitution look more healthy; indeed, there is a chance that the infamous swindle will be defeated. We advise our friends, however, not to be over-confident, and especially not to bet on the result—a practice under all circumstances to be discouraged and condemned.

It is due to the good name of Chicago and to the other parts of the State, that some explanation should be made why our city vote was so meagre. Among other things, it should be remembered that no city in the Union has suffered so sensibly from "stump-tail" currency as Chicago. The changes were rung on that all over the city, and too many of our people were made to believe that the new constitution would hereafter save them from all such swindlers. At an immense meeting on Monday night, Wentworth the arch-demagogue and author of some of the most infamous sections in the swindle, pulled from one pocket a handful of gold, and from another a handful of torn, greasy rags, and called upon every man to vote so that he would always get his pay in gold. "I vote for the coin," said his ... and ... The effect of such appeals before an audience who had suffered so much, humbugged though they be, can be readily understood. The people forgot that they were cheated by a defective Democratic banking law, and by the rebellion of Democratic States.

Many foreigners voted for the thing, in order that in a single year their friends might become naturalized. The Irishmen were assured by the crowd that if they voted for it the Police Commissioners would be ousted, and nearly every mother's son of them would be put on the police. Hard working mechanics were assured that their vote for the constitution would secure the the coveted "Mechanics' lien." By specious falsehoods like these, joined to an apathy and personal unconcern among many opponents of the measure ... aspects were given to the result which called for our comments yesterday. We shall be glad to amend them on sufficient data, and it is now enough to say that the glorious work done by the rural districts puts this apparently nearer the range of possibility than any of the Chicago opponents of the Constitution could have imagined at the first view of the returns of the evening following the election. A few days will tell the story, and in the meantime doubt must prevail sufficient to restrain further jubilation on either side until the result is known.

MR. RUGGLES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles of New York to the President, detailing facts and urging reasons in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie canal so as to pass vessels of war to and from the lakes, will be found on the third page. It was transmitted to Congress by the President on Saturday, asking for it that degree of consideration which its "obvious and unquestionable importance" demands. The object of the distinguished author of the memorial is to nationalize our canals, and by an elaborate collection of statistics, historical facts and incidents, and arguments that cannot be questioned, he has made the case so clear and convincing that Congress has little more to do than simply to pass the law, to complete a work so eminently national, and necessary to our military and commercial prosperity. Mr. Ruggles has shown that he understands and fully appreciates the present extent and prospective resources of the West. The document is well worthy of careful perusal and preservation by all our readers.

INDIANA FOR THE UNION.

We knew it before, and the country knew that Bright and Voorhees no more represented the Hoosier State than did Lucifer the celestial World after being thrown from its battlements; Indiana has too good and glorious a record in the war for that. But yet it is cheering to hear the clear ring of the sounds for the Union, as shown in our full dispatch elsewhere of the grand Union convention at Indianapolis yesterday. Party issues are lost in the ardor of patriotism, and but one policy is put forward THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, AND THE SPEEDY PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS. Let this be the watchword throughout the land, and let our Government understand how fully the people pledge their lives and their fortunes. The startling plot of the traitors in Indiana is brought to light in the right place. The men who uphold sympathy from this holy war must pay their share of the bills, and when the tax collector comes round, the county will hold all the conspirators who are pledged to evade payment, unless they are too weak to resist the disposition of the people to hang all home rebels to the nearest trees. Disloyalty in Indiana will be dangerous.

ESTIMATE AND COMPARISON.

It will be several days before all the counties are heard from, and as the result of the election bids fair to be close we give the result by congressional districts of the election of 1860:

Rep. maj.		Dist.	Dem. maj.
12,841	5th District	....	2,249
11,864	6th	"	4,061
9,897	7th	"	3,935
4,069	8th	"	3,341
	9th	"	15,962
40,921		Total	29,498

Republican majority, 11,423.

We make the following estimate of the vote in the above districts for and against the new constitution at the election on Tuesday last. The returns from the five Northern Districts are so meagre that we can only guess at the result. The four Southern districts have given, we think, about the following majorities against the swindle: 1st District, 9,000; 2d do., 7,500; 3d do., 7,000; 4th do., 1,000; Total, 25,000.

We estimate the probable result in the remaining districts as follows: 5th Dist., 2,500 majority for it; 6th do., 5,000; 7th do., 4,800; 8th do., 4,200; 9th do., 9,000. Total, 25,000 for the Swindle. Perhaps the Ninth District will give more than the number allotted to it, but we think not, and we have strong doubts whether the 8th will give above 2,500. We think the question will be for the soldiers to decide, and if they are not disfranchised, but are allowed to express their sentiments, and their votes are counted, the swindle will be defeated. Woe to the men or party who undertake to deprive the gallant volunteers out of their votes.

THE 10,000 PRISONERS.

Gen. Halleck deserves the gratitude of the loyal press for having previously rebuked their representatives safely beyond the ... from his evil example in getting up the dispatches following the evacuation of Corinth, for no respectable newspaper would wish to see engendered among its correspondents such willful disregard of truth. Granted that it was desirable to keep the public down gradually to the truth that a thin line of pickets and a few trumpery field pieces had held a great army back for weeks after the ... evacuation had begun; and to grade off by degrees the abrupt step between the sublime looking for battle and the ridiculous hunt after an enemy whose very tracks were cold—granted all this, why tell the people in an official dispatch that Gen. Pope had the enemy all in his eye, and had bagged 10,000 of them to begin with, when the facts were that nothing ever occurred to warrant any such assertion, and not elsewhere was this better known than at headquarters. It is all coming to light now, and in no way more surely than by letters from officers and soldiers which numerously reach us, denying and ridiculing the larger share of what has formed the burden of official dispatches from up the Tennessee since the evacuation. Chagrin is very natural and proper, but the fate of Ananias and Sapphira has set a solemn seal on the crime that miserable couple expiated.

THE ELECTION RETURNS

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

York, 128 majority against.

WILL COUNTY.

Wilmington, a tie.
Joliet, 600 majority for the constitution.
Lockport, 48 " " "
Athens, 40 " " "
Matteson, 116 majority against.
Monee, 65 " "
Crete, 140 " "
Will county gives 300 majority against the constitution.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Pontiac 40 majority against.
Odell 25 majority against.
Livingston county 300 majority against.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Gardner 60 majority for.
Braceville 75 majority against.
Good Farm 81 majority against.
Highland 65 majority against.
Mazon 102 majority against.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Belleville 165 majority against.

MADISON COUNTY.

Alton 200 majority for.
Godfrey 25 majority for.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Brighton 16 majority against.
Pearce 17 majority against.
Shepman 1 majority against.
Plainview 51 majority for.
Carlinville 13 majority for.
Bunker Hill 66 majority for.
Nelwood 30 majority for.
Virden 15 majority for.
Gerard 38 majority for.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Springfield 249 majority for.
Auburn 33 majority for.
Chatham 14 against.
Williamsville 33 against.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Waverly 120 majority for.
Jacksonville 249 majority against.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Elkhart 83 majority against.
Broadwell 13 majority for.
Lincoln 9 majority against.
Eminence 125 majority against.
Atlanta 149 majority against.
Logan county complete, 400 majority against the constitution.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

McLean 80 majority against.
Shirley, tie.
Bloomington 224 majority against.
Towanda 127 majority against.
Lexington, 4 majority for.
Chenoa 13 majority against.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Evanstown, 141 majority against.
Osagetown, 7 majority against.
Henry, 188 for and 244 against.
Whitefield, 12 majority against.
Saratoga, 65 for and 136 against.
This county gives 220 majority against the new constitution.

WARREN COUNTY.

Monmouth, 204 majority against.
Young America 88 for, 201 against.
Warren county gives 400 majority against the new constitution.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Naperville, 93 for and 239 against—majority against 146.
Lisle gives 65 for and 151 against—majority against 86.
Addison, 24 for, 149 against.
York, 24 for, 147 against.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Pekin, 628 votes in all—majority of 126 for the constitution.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Galena gives 213 majority for the constitution.
Warren 128 majority against.
Menominee 65 against.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Rock Island city is reported 160 majority for it.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Freeport 4 majority against.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Cairo 342 for it, 82 against.

LAKE COUNTY.

Antioch 9 for, 230 against.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.

Kankakee City gives a majority of 194 against.
Bourbonnais Grove gives 200 maj. against.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Official majority against new constitution in the county is 800.
Morris 130 odd majority against.

COLES COUNTY.

Ashby, 57 for and 158 against.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

Woodstock, 107 majority against.
Marengo, 230 for, 349 against.
Chemung, 211 majority against.
Seven towns in the county give 1,021 majority against. 10 towns to hear from.
Richmond, 28 for, 210 against.

LASALLE COUNTY.

LaSalle city gives 337 majority for.
Mendota 85 for, and 364 against.
Northville, 57 for, 101 against.
South Ottawa, 44 for, 106 against.
Earlville, 63 majority against.
New Rutland, 22 for, 116 against.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Prairie City 117 majority against.

KNOX COUNTY.

Abingdon 5 majority against.
Cedar township 9 majority against.
Altona 47 for, 162 against.
Galesburg 98 for, 816 against.

HENRY COUNTY.

Geneseo 124 for, 286 against.
Annawan 42 for, 117 against.

DE KALB COUNTY.

Cortland 41 for, 188 against.
DeKalb 114, 176 against.
Squaw Grove 3 for, 118 against.
Malta 23 for, 83 against.
Sycamore 144 for, 245 against.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

El Paso 73 majority for.
Minonk 43 for, 101 against.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Rockford voted 312 for and 955 against—majority against 643.
Pecatonica 61 for and 229 against—majority against 168.
Howard 21 for, 219 against.
Roscoe 19 for, 160 against.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Sterling, 160 for, 305 against.
Morrison, 91 for, 248 against.
Fulton, 92 for, 135 against.
Returns thus far indicate 1,500 to 1,800 majority in this county against new constitution.
Fulton, 43 majority against.
Como, 101 " "
Dixon, 197 " "
Courtland, 139 " "

OGLE COUNTY.

Polo, 169 majority against.
Lafayette, 12 for, 86 against.
Mt. Morris, 96 majority against.
Brookville, 16 majority against.
Lane, 93 for, 252 against.
Oregon, 29 for, 126 against.
Marion, 11 for, 178 against.
Forrester, 100 majority against.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Hennepin, 28 majority for.

BUREAU COUNTY.

Princeton votes 153 for and 406 against—majority against 253.
Concord, 123 for, 209 against.
Indiantown, 54 for, 168 against.
Macon, 15 for, 101 against.
Dover, 47 for, 163 against.
Snatchwine, 57 for, 86 against.
La Moille, 39 for, 154 against.

BOONE COUNTY.

Belvidere, 302 against the constitution.
Caledonia, 153 " " "
Bonus, 143 " " "
Probable majority in the county, 1,280.

GLORIOUS OLD KANE.

	Maj.
Geneva	139
Batavia	74
Kaneville	80
Burlington	109
Hampshire	150
Sugar Grove	153
Big Rock	150
Dundee	200
Plato	100
Compton	160
Aurora	900
Elgin	200
Blackberry	130
Rutland	30
	2,615

LEE COUNTY.

Amboy gives 134 for and 365 against it—majority against, 162.
Dixon, 160 majority against.
China 170 majority against.
Lee Centre 104 for and 111 against.
Bradford 15 for and 80 against.

THE INDIANA UNION CONVENTION.

THE HOOSIERS FOR THE UNION.

ORGANIZATION AND SPIRIT OF THE RALLY.

Startling Rebel Plot Brought to Light.

Indiana is for the War and the Union.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18, 1862.

The Indiana mass Union convention met this morning in the State House grounds. It was called to order by Col. Rose, U. S. Marshal. Judge John E. Elliot was made temporary President. A committee of one from each congressional district was appointed to report permanent officers. It was moved that a committee be appointed of two from each district, on resolutions. All resolutions prepared by caucuses were presented and referred to this committee without debate. While the committees were out Hon. Henry Secrist Douglas (Democrat) made a stirring speech, utterly ignoring party and party issues, pledging Indiana for men and money, without stint, to carry on the war. His attack upon the infamous Voorhees and Bright faction was most scathing and received with thunders of applause by the vast crowd. He closed with a stirring appeal to the people, bidding them to *crush out secession traitors in North and South*, and rally around the glorious Union.

The committee on permanent organization reported, Gov. Morton, chairman, with nineteen vice presidents and eleven secretaries. Gov. Morton took the chair and made a most eloquent speech. In the course of which he read a letter from Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington announcing the startling fact that secret organizations had been formed in Brown county for the purpose of resisting the national tax, and that similar societies were forming in other parts of the State. He called upon the convention and people to put them down. He was responded to most enthusiastically in the affirmative. A letter from Gov. Wright, written from Washington, was read, sympathizing with the objects of the convention.

The committee on resolutions was organized by appointing two from each congressional district and four from the State at large. In balloting for officers it was determined to allow one vote for every 200 voters, and one vote for each fraction of 100 in each county.

In the afternoon, prior to the opening of the convention, William A. Bickle, Martin M. Ray, Col. Kise of the 10th Indiana regiment, and T. N. Stillwell, all Democrats, made most stirring war speeches, taking ground that, while not in favor of Congress legislating on slavery, it must take the chances of the war, and rebels must take care of their negroes as best they could. The Democratic party had crawled upon their belly and eaten dirt long enough for slavery.

Balloting for candidates resulted in the following nominations:

Secretary of State—Wm A. Peele.
State Auditor—Albert Lange.
State Treasurer—Jonathan S. Harvey.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. J. Morrison.
Attorney General—D. R. Williamson.

Both the latter are Democrats; the balance are Republicans renominated.

After the nominations were made, the committee on resolutions made a report, which was adopted without debate. The resolutions declare that the war was forced upon the country by Southern disunionists without cause; that the people of Indiana pledge themselves to provide men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war. That the war ought not to cease until the rebellion is entirely crushed out. That the people expect an economical administration and condign punishment of fraud against the government. That the people of Indiana tender their profound sympathy to Union soldiers everywhere, and their warm gratitude to the Indiana troops, and that while they are conquering southern traitors, the people will condemn at the ballot box all who are not for the Union unconditionally.

The resolutions were adopted with tremendous enthusiasm, and after a stirring speech from Gov. Morton and addresses from the candidates, the convention adjourned "to meet at the polls," with three times three for the ticket, the constitution and the Union.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the entire convention, and not a political difference was brought up. The union is now complete and the new ticket will carry the State like wildfire.

The opposition to the Bright faction is intense and universal. The convention previous to adjournment moved that the governor appoint a State central committee. They will be announced shortly, and will speedily and vigorously commence the canvass. Democrats and Republicans alike are animated by one motive, and will harmoniously work hand in hand.

The Democratic caucus and the leaders were radical to an extent which will astound the tender-footed Chicago Democracy. One of them proposes after the war is over, to hang Davis, Slidell, Yancey and all the leading traitors, and will accept no other alternative. Another said, "If this rebellion cannot be put down without the abolition of slavery, let slavery slide." None of them had any terms or compromise of any description. Another said it must be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. This is the feeling of unconditional Union Democracy.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

THE VOORHEES SLANDER REFUTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

The facts about which Voorhees' story that Gen. Banks had furnished during the late retreat transportation to negroes when there were sick and wounded soldiers, arose on the following, and has no other foundation whatever.

General Banks while with the rear guard on the march between Martinsburg and Williamsburg, noticed three black women with a child seven years old scarcely able to move walking in the same direction. He humanely asked them how far they had walked and they replied from Winchester, twenty-five miles. Pitying the child, he ordered a cannoneer to let her ride on a caisson, which he did. If the Voorhees and Vallandigham party wish this for capital against Republicans let them make the most of it.

Various Rumors From Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 18, 1862.

There has come to hand via Memphis a dispatch from Richmond of June 13, which says the Federals have evacuated Harrisonburgh and fallen back down the valley.

Cannonading was heard this afternoon in the direction of Mechanicsville. No battle is expected, yet the aspect along the line is unchanged.

JUNE 14.—A dispatch to the *Examiner* says a recent arrival from Norfolk states that a Federal regiment ordered to reinforce McClellan, had returned, and sixty-two men were shot before obedience was restored.

The same informant states that sixteen English war vessels, four of which were iron clad, had arrived in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit is unknown.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night, after a short session of two weeks.

Nothing of public interest has been accomplished except the repeal of the personal liberty laws. The tax question was indefinitely postponed.

Col. D. E. Wood of the 14th regiment, wounded at Shiloh, died at his residence at Fond du Lac, in this State, yesterday, of typhoid fever.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

More About Official Bogus News.

GEN. POPE ARRIVES FROM THE TENNESSEE.

Matters with General Halleck's Army.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

THE MEMPHIANS PLEAD FOR THEIR DIXIE CURRENCY.

COL. SLACK'S PATIOTIC RESPONSE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 18, 1862.

Gen Pope and staff arrived on the evening of the 16th from Corinth. As we have intimated heretofore in our dispatches, it turns out that the statement that 10,000 prisoners were captured by Gen. Pope is nothing but an elegant fiction on the part of Gen. Halleck, or made under a mistaken idea as to facts. A few prisoners, probably 300, were captured, but nothing like the number stated.

MEMPHIS, June 16—8 a. m.

There is no news yet from down the river, no boat having arrived from that vicinity. The city was rather active yesterday, the levee crowded with people. There was a number of arrivals from the north of steamers loaded with provisions and dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.

Several capitalists from above also are present, preparing to enter into business here.

Memphis is to be the grand centre of business, military and financial, for some time to come.

A great sensation was created here by a report of the rebels that Gen. McClellan has met with a defeat before Richmond. The *Avalanche* believes the story. It emanated from Grenada.

A letter from that centre of rebeldom and bogus dispatches announces that Beauregard's army is in most excellent order as regards health, morals and equipment, and that all rumors about its disorganizations are ridiculously false and absurd.

The following is Col. Slack's reply to the Mayor:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 14, 1862.

Hon. John Park Mayor:

SIR: The communication received from you in behalf of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, has been most respectfully considered, and due weight given to all the arguments you have made. The destitution and distress of which you speak, it strikes me, will be much more likely to effect very different classes than those to whom you refer. It is a fact the truth of which I presume will not be questioned, that the so-called Confederate States issued nearly all their notes in bills of the denomination of of fifty and twenty dollars. From this fact I conclude that the laboring classes of your city, those who are dependent upon their daily toil for a subsistence, are not found with any large amount in their possession, and rumors in fact, to which you allude, will strike a different class altogether. The calamity of having to throw out so depreciated a currency to which you refer will come upon the people sooner or later, and I see no reason why it may not as well come now as sixty days hence. Those who have been active in get ing up this wicked rebellion, are individuals whose pockets are lined with Confederate notes, and if sixty days time should be given them, it is only giving that much time for those who are responsible for its issue to get rid of it without loss and the worthless trash will be found in the hands of the unsuspicious and credulous, who have always been dupes of designing Shylocks, by inducing them to accept of a circulating medium which was issued to aid in the destruction of the first and best governments ever known to civilization, never will by any act of mine or failure to discharge any duty imposed upon me as that which will directly or remotely contribute to the downfall of the government of my country. Nor will I permit to be done that which would tend to such an unholy purpose. Should confederate notes be permitted to be used as a circulating medium where the flag of the United States floats, so far as an act of that could give character to such treasonable currency it would do so and thus the very basis of rebellion be made respectable by contact with the government it seeks to destroy, an act which I shall in no instance be found aiding or abetting. With an ardent hope that you have mistaken legitimate results of the effect to be produced upon citizens whom you represent, I am compelled to say there is nothing in your arguments which I can see that will induce me to change or modifying the terms of general order No. 3, but shall insist upon its rigid enforcement. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOS. R. SLACK, Col. Commanding.

The *Avalanche* also presents further reasons why Col. Slack should modify his order No. 3, suppressing confederate notes.

It acknowledges that Gen. Butler's course in New Orleans killed that currency as far as its availability in the Confederate Government is concerned; but the act was less sudden—giving time to procure a substitute, hence it did not produce the utter destruction among thousands which a sudden stoppage must have done.

The case of Capt. Cheek charged with the murder of John P. Bemon, has been concluded by the military authorities.

Capt. Davis and Col. Fitch make a report this morning. The military commission consisted of Capt. A. M. Florery of the 46th Indiana regiment, Lieut. Wm. C. Magill and Lieut. Ashford Burley of the 43d Indiana, and acting Lieut. A. B. Ewing of the 46th, recorder. The testimony did not seem to implicate Capt. Cheek in the crime. He is therefore ordered to be discharged, it being expressly understood that such discharge is not to be in any wise plead by him in bar of future proceedings before the tribunals of the country. This decision appears to give general satisfaction.

The Canton Mississippi *Commonwealth* of a late date says that a portion of Gen. Lovel's command, under Col. Wm. R. Miles, stationed near Port Gibson, engaged two of the enemy's gunboats at four o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of about one hour succeeded in driving the enemy off.

Three or four citizens were yesterday arrested for insulting soldiers while in the performance of their duty. A Presbyterian clergyman (not Rev. Dr. Grundy, who is another kind of a man), preached yesterday prayed for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. He also said, that although now in the hands of the enemy, God would in future smile upon all loyal rebels. The ministers name is Collins.

All Adams' express packages for Halleck's army have been sent to this place, where their owners can receive them.

We have received intelligence from the White river reconnoitering expedition to the evening of the 15th. This expedition left Memphis on the 13th inst., supposed to be bound for Vicksburg. On the 14th, the expedition reached the mouth of White River, without meeting any serious abuse.

When the fleet come in sight of Helena, Arkansas, a rebel steamer was discovered, which, upon our approach, took to flight and made the quickest kind of time up White River. We followed—but, like the confederates, she proved too fleet to be overtaken. She had two hours start of us. At this town information was received that other steamers were in Indiana Bay, the mouth of which was said to be obstructed by sunken logs, with transports and the unfinished iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, which, it was rumored, was intended to show fight.

When near White River, but twenty-five miles above its mouth, the steamer which escaped us at Helena was captured. She proved to be the Clara Dolson, a fine craft, worth at least $75,000. She was owned by Mr. Dolson, of New Orleans, and a steamboat captain from St. Louis, whose name has not transpired.

When captured she had on board 200 bales of cotton. She was taken in charge by a crew from the Mound City, and sent to Memphis. It has been definitely ascertained that the rebel steamer Van Dorn has escaped up the Arkansas River by way of the White River cut-off. A gunboat has started in pursuit, and I confidently expect to announce her speedy capture.

The gunboat Sterling Price is expected at Cairo hourly.

CAIRO, June 18.—Major General Pope and staff passed through here night before last, on his way to St. Louis. He has a short leave of absence.

The steamer New Uncle Sam arrived this morning from Pittsburg Landing with 350 prisoners taken near Corinth. They will be taken to St. Louis, thence to Camp Douglas.

The work on the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in operation last Saturday, but on Friday night rebel guerrillas succeeded in destroying a bridge over one of the tributaries of the Obion river, which will require some days to repair before trains can pass over in safety.

A handcar through from Corinth arrived at Columbus on Monday.

The captured rebel gunboats Bragg and Sumter are being repaired at the naval depot. The work is progressing rapidly. They will be ready in a few days.

Gen. Strong was accidentally shot through the arm this afternoon, by the premature discharge of a revolver in the hand of a clerk in his office, which both were examining, supposing it was not loaded. The ball took off the thumb of the person holding it, and passed through Gen. Strong's arm, and made a slight flesh wound in his side.

The oath of allegiance was administered to nearly 300 persons yesterday, of whom about half were rebel officers and soldiers.

One of our tugs captured the rebel steamer Dolson, near the mouth of White River, on Sunday.

MEMPHIS, June 16, *via* CAIRO June 18.—Col. Slack's order, suppressing the circulation of Confederate scrip, has created the most intense excitement here. Some of the more rampant secessionists openly threatened an outbreak yesterday, but the bristle of Union bayonets will be apt to cool their ardor.

The mayor and common council have had an interview with the commanding officer, and requested him to make some modification of his order. He will answer them to-day.

The rebel steamer Little Bar, engaged in burning cotton on the Hatchie River, was captured last Friday by one of our tugs. She was brought down here on Saturday.

Capt. Cheek, arrested last Monday for alleged participation in hanging a Union man in Arkansas last fall, has been examined by a military commission and discharged, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

The levee begins to present quite a lively appearance. It is filled with stores and forage for Government and private consumption.

The papers here continue to publish movements of Union troops hereaway, in conflict with orders from the War Department. I find that all the extracts relating thereto are suppressed by the telegraphic censor at Cairo.

Gen. W. T. Sherman is expected here. The "urbane, wise and gentlemanly Col. Fitch," as he is called by Memphis papers, has gone down the river, probably in search of a more congenial climate.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Rebel Raid in McClellan's Rear.

THE SCANDALOUS NEGLECT OF OUR WOUNDED.

[NOTE—The following should have appeared in our last issue, but was detained by the storm:]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862.

Letters from the peninsula, dated Saturday, state that the rebels, in their raid on the White House Railroad, Saturday, captured a large number of mules and wagons, besides burning a bridge, firing into cars, and killing and wounding some fifty soldiers, and burning two vessels. Henceforward the railroad will be guarded.

Letters from Stono Inlet say: "Loyal Charlestonians of dark complexion" are flocking by hundreds within our lines.

The committee of conference on the tax bill have agreed to twenty cents per gallon on whisky, and to a reduction of taxes on tobacco below the rate fixed by the Senate, but not to those fixed by the House.

Senator Harlan and Representative Wilson of Iowa, with Col. Miller and Capt. Gregg, officers paroled to effect a general exchange of prisoners, presented to the President, to-day, a petition signed by 102 members (Representatives) and thirty-seven Senators, asking that measures be taken to secure the general exchange. The President expressed gratification to know the views of a majority of the members of Congress, and assured his visitors he would take steps to effect the desired end, and started for the War Department, as was understood, with the view of doing so immediately.

A sufficient number of members feel bound to vote for Mr. Porter's bill, and to defeat all amendments.

The United States Marshal of New York, under orders from the Navy Department, has released 120 prisoners, of whom many are foreigners. Of these, ninety per cent. are Englishmen.

Dr. Channing, of the Unitarian Church, offered the building to the War Department, and it was accepted for use as a hospital. The transformation is already taking place.

Mr. Spaulding supported in the House, today, the new Treasury Note bill, as a war measure.

After his speech, the question was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill will pass, but, probably with amendments authorizing the issue of twenty-five millions, in notes of denominations less than five dollars.

The House passed the amendment to the bill excluding slavery from the Territories adopted by the Senate, and it only requires the President's signature to become a law.

The Agricultural College bill, passed by the Senate, also passed the House to-day.

The Republican Senators had an informal caucus to-day, at which views were interchanged touching the present condition of the country, and some talk about the order of business. No conclusion was arrived at.

Rev. D. B. Nichols, formerly superintendent of the reform school at Chicago, is appointed superintendent of the "fugitive blacks" here, by General Wadsworth.

[The following completes our dispatch left un finished by the storm.]

Short work was made with Surgeon D. L. Hays of the 110th Pennsylvania who left upward of 300 wounded soldiers from Gen. Shield's division, who were in his charge, in the cars over Saturday night, while he himself went to bed at Willard's. He admitted these facts when called before the Secretary of War this morning, but pleaded that he had vainly sought to find any official in Washington to tell him what disposition to make of the wounded. The Secretary having heard him through, said, in a tone calculated to impress his hearer: "That a man who could be guilty of such inhumanity was a disgrace to the army and the country, and should be forthwith dismissed from the service, and advised him to leave the room and the Department instantly." Had he not done so his movements would have been accelerated by the throng in attendance at the Department, whose verdict was that the Secretary had served him right. The friends of Dr. Hays claim that he was no more to blame than officials here, who, although advised that the train was to arrive, were not present to direct him what to do with the soldiers. But the truth is that the telegram to this effect, if sent, failed to arrive, in consequence of the storm, and neither the Surgeon General nor any of his subordinates here was apprised of the arrival of the soldiers, nor can any defense relieve Dr. Hays from the charge that he provided himself with a comfortable bed, while leaving the soldiers boxed up in the cars, without food or attendance. The Surgeon General, in a note to the Secretary of War, desired him to make an example of this man as a warning to others. The whole of the facts of this disgraceful transaction will be brought out in the report of the committee on the conduct of the war, in response to the resolution submitted to them by the House, on motion of Mr. Shellabarger.

An officer of the flotilla lying off Elizabeth City for months, says he frequently saw the headless bodies of Union men who were beheaded, floating down the river.

The committee of conference will exempt from taxation rectified liquors and stock on hand.

By general orders from the Adjutant General's office, private physicians are to receive $125 per month. Furloughs from captains or colonels are not to be given, and are not sufficient to relieve from a charge of desertion. No certificate from a physician in civil life, unless endorsed by military commanders, will avail. It is made the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers and forward them to their regiments. Convalescents whither in army, State or private hospitals, are required to report to the nearest military commander. Until sent to join their regiments each military commander is required to publish a notice requiring all soldiers to report themselves without delay on penalty of being considered deserters. No discharges are to be given on account of rheumatism or where there is a prospect of recovering within a reasonable period of time.

A deputation of the religious society of progressive friends of Pennsylvania, with a memorial requesting the President to proclaim freedom to all slaves as a means of ending the war surely and speedily, arrived this evening.

Mr Channing, Unitarian, is to preach in the Senate chamber while his church is in use as a hospital.

Col. E. N. Kirk, 34th Illinois was nominated a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Palmer of the topographical engineers, who was brought here yesterday, sick with the typhoid fever, died to-day.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following appointments: A. C. Hunt, Marshal for Colorado Territory; Alvin Flanders of California, register of the land office at Humboldt; R. S. Gordon of Ohio, Assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

In executive session Senator Rice detailed his observations on the peninsula, which were not particularly encouraging, especially as regards sickness. In common with others he condemned the exclusion of the sick and wounded soldiers from White House, where an excellent spring of water was tabooed to their use.

Another senator asked whose fault it was? Another answered, "McClellan's."

Gov. Pierpont expresses himself very strongly against the policy of compelling the army before Richmond to dig and fight by turns, and says thousands of contrabands should be employed for such menial labors as campaign porters.

The emancipation substitute was carried in the House by eighty-two to fifty-four. Most of the absentees were on the other side. Most, if not all, the Republicans who voted for the reconsideration voted aye. Delano, Diven, Granger, Harrison, Horton, Kellogg of Illinois, Thomas (Mass.) and both the Rhode Islanders, voted no as before. This decisive majority leads to the hope that it will pass the Senate.

Ladies who visited McClellan's headquarters on Sunday, say it was the impression there that there were connections between Mrs. Lee and her entrance in Richmond and the rebel raid on the railroad on Friday, a proper return for the peculiar courtesy extended herself and family by McClellan, who sent her through our lines into Richmond. She had abundant means of getting necessary information as to our defenses, road, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A dispatch, received from McClellan this p. m., states that Col. Averill has just returned from a search after a party of guerrillas, but they had left.

He captured several wagons loaded with supplies intended for Richmond; also destroyed a quantity of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

THE REBEL RAID ON McCLELLAN'S REAR.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, June 13—10 p. m.

To-day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days that the enemy has been lurking about Hanover Court-house, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a larger force on guard, and made a bold dash toward our pickets and rear guard, which was not wholly unsuccessful.

The portion of our force engaged was companies B, C, F and H, of the Fifth United States cavalry, who have been for the past ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about midway between Chickahominy bridge and the White house.

Early this morning company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of the Hanover road. Company B and a part of company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover court house, establishing a line not far from that place. At about eleven o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack on our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At about the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large party of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them until reinforcements should arrive, a messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a dash upon our scouts, forcing them to retire, but on the retreat they were met by company F and the remaining portion of company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive them. But our gallant band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. Royal, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward, and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the continued effect of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Church. The enemy pursued them to the camp, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be inconvenient to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy River, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

McCLELLAN'S DELICATE SCRUPLES OVERCOME.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Tribune, 18th.]

The President has ordered the White House on the Pamunkey, with its grounds, belonging to Col. Lee of the rebel army, which have been hitherto scrupulously guarded from intrusion, to be used for hospital purposes. Lieut. Horace Green, president of the New York Medical Society, with J. Burns, and Lemuel Wetmore of the New England soldiers' relief association, who left the Peninsula yesterday, to-day called upon the President and Secretary of War, and represented to them the gross injustice which was being done. They said that the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon Col. Lee's promises, which, with the rest of the property, *was tabooed to our sick and wounded soldiers.* The report is that it came out in the course of conversation that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise, made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. McClellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war the property of each should be respected by the other. The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him (the President,) and he would break it. He therefore, sanctioned an order signed by Secretary Stanton, directing the guards to be removed from the White House, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons. Mr. Burns was deputed to take the order to the Peninsula. All the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan with relation to this subject will soon be made public, thanks to Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, whose resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House to-day, and to Messrs. Dawes and Sedgwick, who supported him, by relating what they had seen on the Peninsula.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolution to prevent a further issue of legal tender treasury notes, and authorizing the issue of one hundred million dollars of ten day certificates bearing five per cent. interest. He spoke at some length advocating the passage of the resolution and of the danger of issuing an overplus of treasury notes.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it was not wise to decide on so important a measure without mature deliberation. It was due to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider carefully every proposition made by him. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Motion agreed to.

The Pacific railroad bill was taken up and various amendments were considered.

Messrs. CHANDLER, HOWARD, FOSTER and SUMNER presented petitions for an immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. TENEYCK presented a petition from a civil engineer of Trenton, N. J., asking that a test shall be made of his new and improved military projectile.

Mr. HALL, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Commodore Hiram Paulding. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate, it is the right and duty of the government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defense against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution adjourning Congress on the 30th of June. Laid over.

Mr. HALL introduced a bill relative to further enlistments in the army. The bill further provides that all slaves enlisted under such proclamation of the President shall be ever thereafter free, and entitled to all the bounties, privileges, etc., of other soldiers in the army. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. POWELL introduced a bill to prevent members of Congress and other officers of the Government of the United States from taking considerations for procuring contracts from the Government. Referred.

Mr. CLARK moved to strike out the provision granting the bonds of the United States to the different branches connecting with the eastern terminus of the central route.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of such an amendment.

After further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. COLLAMER offered a proviso that of the bonds of the United States to be delivered to any parts of the roads east of the 100th degree of longitude and west of the western foot of the Nevada mountains, there shall be reserved fifty per cent. until the roads are completed; and in relation to the roads between these two points twenty-five per cent shall be reserved; unless these roads are completed the reserved bonds are forfeited to the United States. Pending the question, executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution for the encouragement of enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces was passed.

It repeals so much of the act of August last as abolishes premiums for bringing recruits to the rendezvous, and provides that hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for every recruit to the regular army, and every soldier enlisting in the regular army or volunteer for two years, or during the war, may receive the first month's pay in advance.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to free from servitude the slaves of certain rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the government of the United States.

Some time was spent in the discussion of points of order.

A vote was nearly reached on the passage of the bill, when the time arrived for taking up the special order authorizing the issue of additional treasury notes.

Mr. STEVENS, with a view of at once disposing of the confiscation measure, moved that the special order be postponed one hour—this was agreed to by seventy-eight against sixty.

The way was now apparently clear for the confiscation bill, but Mr. RICHARDSON, after remarking that the morning hour had expired, moved to proceed to the business on the speaker's table.

Mr. PHELPS of Mo. demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken resulted in yeas forty-three, nays eighty-eight. The question having been decided in the negative, the confiscation bill was read.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up, and after being debated the House adjourned.

From Gen. Hunter's Command.

THE STONO INLET EXPEDITION AND ITS RESULTS.

Condition of the Contrabands---Crop Prospects.

The Injury to Maj. Edward Wright. Death of Phin. Homans.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

JAMES ISLAND, HEADQUARTERS OF EXPEDITION, AGAINST CHARLESTON, June 13, 1862.

Our troops have had lively times and some hot work since their arrival at this place, which was about the 1st of June. The intention was to unite all the forces at this point simultaneously, and suddenly and by a coup de main sweep over the island and take a position back of Charleston, within easy bombarding distance; but the lack of transportation both by sea and land, made what was intended to be a prompt and united process, a slow and protracted one, thus giving the rebels time to rally and erect defenses.

Some of our people have been within three miles of the city, and your correspondent has seen, from the rigging of the Delaware, the square tower of the Unitarian church in Archdale street, and a neighboring opera-glass reports three persons intently watching our movements.

The general plan of the Stono expedition seems to have been well and boldly conceived. From the landing a direct way lays over solid ground to desirable points on the Ashley River. The importance of this in this marshy country is apparent even to those not accustomed to military operations in the field. The transportation of heavy ordance, stores, provisions and baggage of an army is no small undertaking, and the securing of a prospective way over terra firma was desirable. A landing thus secured, a bold push across the island would give us Fort Johnson with little fighting—Fort Sumter would crumble before such batteries as could be here constructed in its rear, and the city burned with ease. At this time the enemy were scarce aware of our intentions, and a nominal force only opposed our advance, while the gunboats could play to advantage on both sides at once of James Island.

The harmonious execution of this or some such plan would ensure a rapid and brilliant consummation of the objects of the expedition. But delay has been experienced. Charleston would have been ours long ago, I suppose, but the deficient means of transportation seems to have seriously embarrassed the several commanders. As it is, the enemy has had time to cover the eastern half of the island with batteries, making his dislodgment impossible without an addition to our strength of at least 10,000 men.

Between our forces and the rebel city the enemy have an army 20,000 strong.

But I was saying that we have had lively and hot times ever since our arrival here. Skirmishes have been the order of the day. On the 3d, a rencounter took place, in which we lost three killed and from eighteen to twenty wounded and prisoners. On the 8th, Gen. Benham sent out a detachment under Col. Morrow of Gen. Hunter's staff, to beat up the woods along the creek and to make a reconnoissance in the interior. They sent a good many shells into the forest, which was as dense as the woods of Mexico, but elicited no reply. They then entered the woods, and after penetrating some distance were met with sharp and well-aimed volleys of musketry. The detachment consisted of the 46th New York and a company of Massachusetts cavalry. The infantry unfortunately gave way. Col. Morrow rallied them, and brought them up again to the work. But the rebels had every advantage. They had chosen their own ground, which they understood, and our men, unable to get a glimpse of them or to judge of there whereabout, except by the report of their pieces, were at their mercy. Major Edward Wright, of Chicago, Illinois, was wounded in the right leg, just above the knee. The ball entered the front, and, passing obliquely through, lodged in the pocket of his saddle. At the same time and place Col. Morrow had a valuable horse shot from under him.

The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished. Colonel Morrow drove the rebels nearly two miles, and was at one time within three miles of Charleston, and in full sight of Fort Sumter. He came up to the church, the point to which he was directed to push his movement, and then fall back in good order, under the cover of the gunboats. Our loss was nineteen killed and wounded, and theirs at least double that number.

On the 10th there was another skirmish with the enemy in front, in which the enemy, which were the attacking party, were repulsed with slight loss on our side, say three or four killed, and a much greater loss on theirs.

THE CONTRABANDS.

Dr. Peck, who has had the supervision of the colored school at Port Royal, states that the planting of corn and cotton went on finely, the latter under the special encouragement of the treasury department (recently transferred to the war department), the negroes receiving one dollar per acre, equal to fifty cents per day, being ample wages and double the usual amount heretofore paid to them for similar services.

The contrabands are expected to hoe and gather the cotton crop, and receive the same liberal pay in cash or clothing for their labor.

The school averages about fifty scholars per day, and many who did not know their letters on the 1st of January, now read the New Testament fluently.

The regiment of South Carolina volunteers made a sweep among their most useful and industrious men, taking from the schools and the plantations and the public works, many whose services were considered almost indispensible; but they volunteered to join the army, and they make excellent soldiers, easily acquiring a knowledge of the tactics needed for efficiency in the day of battle.

Gen. Hunter had led his forces within seven miles of Charleston.

THE DEATH OF PHIN. HOMANS.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

OLD BATTERY, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 6, 1862.

The friends of Phineas Homans, Esq., for some months past a member of the newspaper staff in this department, will be painfully startled by the intelligence of his sudden death. While laboring under what seems to have been a temporary fit of insanity, he walked overboard from the steamer Cosmopolitan, striking his temple against the guard as he descended, sustaining injuries so severe as to deprive him of all consciousness, till death ensued. The sad event occurred at two o'clock yesterday morning, while the steamer was lying at anchor at Edisto. A boat was instantly lowered, and he was speedily picked up and removed to the cabin, where every attention that could be bestowed by medical men and kind friends was employed for his relief, but without effect. He died at six o'clock, falling asleep as quietly and as peacefully as in the bloom of health. His remains were enclosed in a simple coffin, and, after dinner, as the Cosmopolitan was nearing Stono Inlet, Rev. Mr. French and the chaplain of the 76th Pennsylvania volunteers, who were fellow passengers of the deceased, conducted brief but impressive funeral services. His remains were subsequently sent to Hilton Head for interment.

Arrivals at New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Among the prisoners by the Ocean Queen, is Sheriff Mcnaron of New Orleans.

Gen. Williams' brigade is up the Mississippi River, the 31st Massachusetts, 13th Connecticut, and 12th Maine are in New Orleans. The health of the soldiers is excellent.

The Persia sailed at noon with $730,000 specie and 230 passengers, among the latter was Lord Lyons.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK June 18.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 14th.

Vera Cruz dates of the 2d state that Gen. Douay with 800 men had left with provisions for the French encampment.

Coracoas dates of the 23d ult., state that the rebels had attacked the town of Petore, but were finally beaten off by the garrison after committing horrible atrocities.

There was considerable sickness in the harbor of Havana. The rebel steamer Gen. Rusk had arrived from Galveston with 500 bales of cotton.

The Released Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The released Union prisoners who have been for a fortnight past on Governor's Island were paid off and mustered out of service to-day, and many have gone to their homes.

Quite a number are at the New England rooms who will leave for home to-morrow. There are some from the West.

A New Counterfeit.

TROY, June 18.—A new counterfeit on the Manufacturers' Bank of this city is in circulation. The general execution is good and will deceive the most wary unless examined by the glass. The counterfeit was taken by the banks to-day. The vignette is worked a little darker than the genuine, and the signature of the cashier is not first-rate.

Pierre Soule at New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen, from New Orleans, are Mrs. Gen. Butler; also, Pierre Soule, a prisoner.

Accident to a Railroad Train Colonel Mulligan's Brigade.

About two o'clock yesterday morning one of four trains of cars bearing the brigade of Col. Mulligan, when opposite this city, between Bridgeport and Martinsville, ran upon a couple of stray horses and was thrown from the track. The horses were both killed instantly, and one was chopped up like sausage meat. The engineer, Mr. Simmons, was the only person hurt. He received a wound in the leg which is not regarded as dangerous, though it is very painful. The engine and two or three cars were thrown up against the bank where the accident occurred. There were four trains of cars moving in convoy, but those behind being warned of the accident were checked up in time to avoid any farther disaster.

There was about 1,500 men of the brigade on the cars. They expected to cross the river at Benwood last evening. The commander is Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, Mo., and the troops are composed of Illinoisans. The accident caused a detention of several hours, the track being badly damaged.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*, 17th.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Situation by a man of business ability and experience, to travel for a first class house. Drug trade preferred. Would be willing to invest from $2,000 to $5,000 profitably. Address "Trader," Tribune office. je19-x286-6t

WANTED—The Advertiser, who has a business experience of fifteen years, and $1,500 to $2,000 in cash, would like to form a partnership with a good man with a like amount of capital, to engage in a general merchandise and produce business in one of the best interior towns in the State, having direct railroad communication with Chicago, and a population of about 2,500, and where competition would be light. The best of reference given and received. Address "A. B. C.," stating where interview may be had, Box 325. je19-x278-1w

WANTED—A Situation, by an active, intelligent young man, as clerk, salesman or assistant book keeper in a wholesale or commission house, or at any respectable business. Has had five years experience in Eastern cities as book-keeper and clerk. Good reference given. Address "G. H. F." Post-office Box 1068. je19-x275-3t

WANTED—A young man twenty years of age wants a situation as cashier, assistant book-keeper, salesman or clerk, and can make himself useful. Hat and cap, hardware or clothing preferred. Good city reference given. A permanent situation and but moderate salary required. Address "F. C." Box 1120, stating terms. je19-x279-3t

WHO WANTS TO LEARN GERMAN WITHOUT PAY?—The advertiser would teach you gratis, his only purpose being to improve in speaking English by conversing with an American gentleman. Please address A. NIDA, P. O. Drawer 6209. je19-x281 2t

PARTNERSHIP—$25,000 to $30,000.—A partner wanted, with this amount of cash, in a Produce Commission business in this city. He may be active or silent. Any banker having a large surplus which he would like to bring a large interest, would find this a desirable opportunity—and it need not interfere with his regular business. For information address COMMISSION AGENT, care P. O. Box 4183, Chicago. je19-x283-1t

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 262 North Lasalle street, with ten rooms, gas and water, a good cellar under the whole house, large barn in the rear. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. W. WOOD, 124 South Water street. je19-x276-1wet

FOR SALE—A New and fashionable Top Buggy, from the most celebrated Eastern manufactory. Address "B." P. O. Box 3560. je19-x277-3t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of June 5th, 1862.—No. 1317 drew $100,000; No. 25688 drew $50,000; No. 10908 drew $30,000; No. 13729 drew $10,000; No. 23022 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information given by TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y. je19-x274-1y

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION.—You are hereby notified to be at your armory this evening (Thursday) at 8 p. m. Per order E. E. BRAND, Commandant. J. C. BIGELOW, Secretary. je19-x285 1t

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with good board, and a comfortable home, can be found at 207 Washington street. je19-x283-2t

LOST—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—From the corner of Chicago avenue and West Carpenter street, THREE COWS—one is a red cow, with dark stripes; another is red with white spots on the leg and head, one horn broken off, and a piece of rope on her horns; the third is a spotted black and red, with white face, is large, with long horns turning back. Whoever will return said cows to the above place, shall receive $5 reward. je19-x284-3t FRED BORR.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—From 100 to 2000 Acres Of the best quality of Illinois and Iowa land, to exchange for any kind of personal property. Perfect title and low figures. Address "Trader" Tribune office. je19-x287 3t

PURE CREAM OF TARTAR, AT J. H. REED & CO.'S. je19-x288-1t

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe. ap23-p699-3m-net

WILLIAM TELL PIC-NIC. Clement's Garden, Cottage Grove. BY L. PELTIER AND FREDERICK MERMOUD. On Sunday, June 23d. Great Concert and Ball by Union Band. Amusements of all kinds and refreshments; also, in the evening Fire-works and a Balloon. Cars leave every ten minutes, corner State and Randolph streets. je19-x273-3t

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Branch Office—No. 38 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents.

The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.

REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Johnson, Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Rea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.

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C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. This Leg has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such, it has received the first Premium at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best Surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a Rubber Spring (which will never break) giving it a great preference over the Spiral Springs used in other limbs. Send for Pamphlet.

FOUND—A Wallet containing a sum of money, which the owner can have at 265 South Clark street, upon paying charges and proving property. je19-x284-3t

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 131 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 11 Lake street, Chicago, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

BUTTER JARS, JUGS, CHURNS—all sizes, For sale LOW to the trade only. SAMUEL GREENE & CO., Basement No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE BASKET PIC-NIC TO AURORA, On Friday, June 20th.

For the benefit of the Educational Fund of the Chicago Theological Seminary. They expect to be joined by several churches of that denomination along the line of the road and of the above place.

The grounds selected for the Pic-Nic are of the most delightful character, being in a shady grove on the banks of the Fox river, the cars stopping upon the grounds, thereby avoiding a fatiguing walk. The train will leave the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at foot of Lake street, precisely at 8 o'clock A. M. and ample provision for the accommodation of all will be made by the officers of the Road.

The managers of this Excursion will spare no pains to make it a delightful trip for all who choose to join them in their benevolent purpose.

Jno. Wright will accompany the Excursionists, amply provided with Ice Cream and other luxuries.

TICKETS—For the round trip, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Usual fare, $2.50.

Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store, and at Reed's Drug Store.

☞ All are invited.

EXCURSION PIC-NIC.—The Congregation and Sabbath School of the Second Presbyterian Church Propose celebrating their Twentieth Anniversary by a Pic-Nic Excursion TO LAKE FOREST, On Saturday Next, the 21st Inst., And cordially invite the other Presbyterian Churches of the city to unite with them.

Cars leave the depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 8 A.M. Returning, arrive in Chicago at 5:30 P. M.

Tickets for adults 50 cents; children half price.

Strawberries, Ice Cream and Lemonade, will be furnished by John Wright. The proceeds to go towards paying for the completion of the Church at Lake Forest.

D. R. HOLT, C. H. QUINLAN, J. B. HULBURD, Com. of Ch. at L. Forest. E. W. RAYMOND, T. B. CARTER, PETER PAGE, Ex. Com.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE. HON. EDWARD EVERETT Will Lecture again before the YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, AT BRYAN HALL, Thursday Evening, the 19th Inst. SUBJECT: "The Pretexts of the Rebellion."

This Lecture is entirely different from the former one delivered by Mr. Everett before the Association. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Hotels and Book Stores.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders.

This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.

As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.

Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished for application for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

PRICES REDUCED.

WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH!

IC	10x14	Best Charcoal Tin	$9.25
IX	"	" "	11.25
IC	Roofing	" "	9.00
IX	"	" "	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.

A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C.	10x14	Charcoal Tin,	$9.25
I. X.	10x14	" "	11.25
I. C.	Roofing	" "	9.00
I. X.	"	" "	11.00

The above prices are for first quality

CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents per box less.

TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships.

City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE! But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stoves, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH! THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47....State Street....47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS. Every man, woman and child in the United States should read my work—"SECRETS OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY ONE." Ladies, business men, clerks, all should read it. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of thirty cents in stamps or silver. Address JAS. RIVINGTON, Post Office Box 3071, Chicago, Illinois.

QUARTERMASTER'S RECEIPTS AND VOUCHERS WANTED. Highest price given by J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 So. Clark St.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. H. BENNETT'S 88 Randolph street.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The columns of the TRIBUNE bear frequent testimony to the fact that in this matter of National Finance we have not failed to do our whole duty in the way of remonstrance and expostulation against the ignorance or negligence of Congress in refusing to protect the people against the pernicious effects of the floods of paper money, by which the business of the country is threatened. We have, again and again, pointed out the fact that the two financial systems—that for which the State banks are responsible, and that devised by the Federal Government for carrying on the war—cannot coexist, that one or the other must go down, and that with it a share, and perhaps no small share, of the industrial interests and prosperity of the North, will be dragged down also; that when Mr. Chase's system was put into operation, a blow ought to have been struck at its irresponsible but powerful rival, to the end 1st, that the people might be assured of a currency that had for its ultimate redemption the guaranty of the Republic, and 2d, that by the exclusion from the channels of trade of the circulation of the local banks, the paper issued by the Government might have no competitor in the field. We have not failed to frequently point out what ought to seem obvious to every tyro in finance, that the local banks in a state of suspension, but still to a certain extent commanding the confidence of the people, would be tempted to abuse the trust reposed in them, and throw out upon the country new and larger floods of their irredeemable paper, the use of which, at a small per centum of depreciation, would drive the specie rapidly and certainly into its hiding places; that their currency, worth less than treasury notes, would also drive treasury notes into bankers' vaults; that specie would steadily increase in price, and that by and by, on the heels of some disaster, or from the operation of some freshly wakened distrust at the money centres, the whole banking system would go down with a crash. We have dwelt so often upon these things that we have been afraid that our readers would tire of the continued iteration, and turn away from the whole subject with disgust. And as our warnings to Congress have had no effect save to draw out half a dozen private letters from members of that body, saying that "all is safe," we have been ready to abandon the ground, and never say bank note again. But the nearer approach of the calamities that we apprehended, consequent upon a realization of the conditions which we pointed out, demands of us to make one effort more, in the hope of waking up Congress to the imminence of the danger by which the monetary soundness, and, through the failure of that, the great national cause of the country is threatened.

The steady and now alarming depreciation of all paper, shown in the premium asked for gold, ought of itself, were there no other reasons for apprehension, to teach the legislators that there is not only a redundancy of paper afloat, but that the confidence of the people in the reliability of both the systems, to which we have referred, is seriously shaken; and ought to impel them, before they go home to their constituents, to devise some remedy by which the impending disaster may be averted.

There is but one course left. There has been but one policy which promised safety, since the day that the government was compelled to resort to treasury notes for the supply of its daily wants, and that policy was the taxing of the notes of all banks out of circulation, by the exercise of a power in Congress, the existence of which no sane man disputes. And the tax law bearing at first heavily upon all denominations of bank notes of five dollars and less, and, at length, with like weight upon issues of greater value, ought to have been incorporated into and made a part of the law which authorized treasury notes in the beginning. Then the government could have had the field to itself. It would have not only enlarged the sphere of its operations, but could have raised no inconsiderable revenue. The people would have a currency, the goodness of which could have been questioned only by those who despair of the preservation of the Republic; it would have been of uniform value all over the country; though unconvertible it would have commanded universal confidence, and if the amount had not been greatly in excess of the wants of the country's business, would have been at all times easily and cheaply converted into solid metal.

It is not too late now for Congress to retrace its steps, and stand, where it ought to have stood always, as the defender of the national solvency, and not the powerful promoter of national bankruptcy. It cannot recall the paper which it has authorized. It cannot undo the mischief that has already been done by excessive bank issues; but it can, and we hold that it should, shut up the doors of every bank of issue in the country by a process just as effective and just as speedy as will be consonant with the importance of the stake which the people have in a successful result. We assure the gentlemen at Washington that they are triflers and unworthy the places they fill, if they fail to do this thing; and the country will hold them responsible for their acts.

DIRECT RAILWAY TO THE MISSOURI.

However important the matters constantly attracting attention, our own citizens and all interested in the railways leading into Chicago from the seaboard should keep carefully posted in regard to the progress making in the extension of one or more of our railway lines to the Missouri. The necessity for the early opening of such a line is rendered more apparent and pressing by the prospect of the passage of the Pacific railroad bill if not at this, certainly at the next session of Congress. In this view of the subject, the present condition and prospects of one or two Iowa roads become a matter of much concern to all the business interests of the city.

One of the lines, leading directly west from Chicago, is composed of the Galena Air Line, reaching the Mississippi at Fulton; the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, extending the line west to Cedar Rapids, eighty-two miles, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad, now finished, and in operation forty miles west of Cedar Rapids. This reaches a point 258 miles west of Chicago. Of the latter road, thirty miles more, carrying the track to Marshalltown, in the Iowa River valley, are to be finished during the present year, probably before the first of October. The road is all graded, the ties are being placed upon the line, the iron is purchased, and it is believed that the work will all be completed by the time specified. When at Marshalltown, less than 180 miles remain to complete the road to the Missouri.

For the last two years negotiations have been going on to lease the Iowa roads to the Galena company and run them as one line to the Missouri. It is so plainly the interest of all parties to effect such a lease that the public have been surprised that a just and mutually beneficial arrangement has not been effected. Various obstacles arose to prevent it on one side or the other, till a few weeks since representatives from the directors of the three roads met in New York and an agreement was signed, subject to the approval of stockholders, to submit the whole matter for adjustment to Capt. Wm. H. Swift of Boston. The matter was referred to the stockholders of the Galena road, by circular, who almost unanimously sanctioned the arrangement. The stockholders of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River road met at Cedar Rapids last Wednesday and approved the arrangement, with an unimportant modification. The stockholders of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road met at Clinton on Thursday and appointed a committee of five, to meet the directors of the Galena Company and agree on terms as far as they could, and submit the matters about which they differed for adjustment to any referee that might be selected. High respect for Capt. Swift was expressed and perfect confidence in him, but the Nebraska stockholders were unwilling to commit *all their* interests into the hands of any one man, however great his wisdom and his experience in railway matters might be. We have learned from leading gentlemen in the management of the Galena road that the modification will not prevent them from making an equitable adjustment of the whole matter, as the essential requisites of the arrangement under which it was proposed to make the contract can be carried out in the pending negotiations.

From what we learned in Iowa last week and from leading gentlemen connected with the Galena road here, we judge that probably the greatest obstacle to be overcome in making the contract, will be the ability, or rather inability of the directors of the Nebraska road to give a reliable title to the property. On this the Galena road will be likely to insist, and the matter must be disposed of in some way before the lease can be made. The affairs of the Nebraska road stand something in this wise. In round numbers there are five hundred thousand dollars of stock, eight hundred thousand dollars of *ten* per cent first mortgage bonds, seven hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent second mortgage bonds, and some thirty or forty thousand dollars of preferred stock, besides a floating debt of three or four hundred thousand dollars. The simple fact is, that the road has cost half a million or more above what it is worth; but this extra cost has accumulated mainly in interest and discounts on bonds. The ten per cent bonds were mainly if not entirely taken by the directors at sixty to eighty cents on the dollar, probably by most of them at about seventy cents. It is not at all probable that the road can be leased for enough to pay the interest on its bonds. The question for the public, who are interested in the extension of the road, and especially for the stockholders, is what is to be done? Wm. B. Ogden, J. W. Brooks and J. Edgar Thompson, if authorized to do so, would settle that matter in a day's time, justly and in the best possible manner for all parties. They would do as has been done in many similar cases, viz, razee the bonds, stock, and all claims, down to what they are worth on equitable terms, and issue a new stock or voucher to each man for his proportionate interest in the road. This course would be the best even for the *ten* per cent. first mortgage bondholders, for we are assured that their collection will be contested in every possible manner; and besides, they cannot afford by a foreclosure to unite the whole State of Iowa bitterly against them. The Galena road will be very likely to be enjoined from paying over any moneys under any lease that may be made till some such adjustment is effected.

"To this complexion must it come at last," and for all the interests involved there can scarcely be a doubt that the sooner it comes the better. Neither the stock nor the bond holders can afford to have it stand in the way of a fair and equitable lease to the Galena road for a single month.

The public have a deep interest in these matters in view of the early completion of the line to the Missouri. Whatever stands in the way of that, every business man in the city should strive by all the means in his power to remove. If the Galena company obtains control of the line, strength enough can be concentrated upon it to complete it to the Missouri within the next two years. The business men of Chicago are too shrewd and far-seeing not to appreciate the immense value of such a thoroughfare to the prosperity of the city. Hence we shall take care to keep them advised as to whatever may delay or will secure so desirable an end.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Our Washington correspondent, in his reference to the recent ill-starred campaign in the Shenandoah, confirms what the dispatches of the past few weeks have established in the minds of our readers, that the Federals have little cause for congratulation in the events following the retreat of Banks from Front Royal. If it is not a defeat it is such a victory as no army can well afford. Jackson did all he undertook to do and he did it as he has always done his work with a purpose, and we must confess he did it well. His errand in the Shenandoah was not permanent occupation. Our positions are too far southward not to greatly expose a rebel column pushed so far north. It was merely a diversion with an object, and his skillful management operating on our weakened column wrought a perfect success. Among the sources of regret the occurrence leaves behind it are the lives of gallant soldiers lost without substantial result gained. We are not left where we were, because weeks of repair and recuperation must elapse before our regiments regain their former condition. Passing this as one of the most common and obvious evils of a campaign there is another that we still more sincerely regret. It is the lesson which is of immense value to the cause of the rebellion, as to the *insecurity of Federal occupancy*. This alone, is worth to them tenfold more than every life and dollar the raid cost Jackson. When that officer first left the Shenandoah Valley before the advance of Banks, he assured the rebels that he should come back—and he has come back. On his latest retirement he left publicly with the Winchester rebels a similar promise that he should return again. That remains to be seen. But the effect inevitable to such a disaster is of record and cannot be rubbed out. It tends to make men in the infected districts, who would be for the restoration of the Union, could they be sure of protection, timid in the avowal of their sentiments. It is a killing frost to returning Unionism. Here, in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, were whole communities that only tardily went into the scheme of the rebellion. Many men only did it at the last moment and under the compulsion of fear. These men welcomed the restored stars and stripes and were coming out to the support of the old flag, when back rolled the wave of war again, terrorism redoubled, and rebel ruffianism visited quick vengeance on Unionists thus taken unawares. The lesson will be sadly remembered and have its effect abroad as well as at home, there to win for the rebel cause stronger adherents and sympathizers, here to check the Unionism. Men at Memphis and New Orleans, at Nashville and through North Carolina will need even stronger assurances than before that the rebel arms will not re-visit their vicinity.

A MALIGNANT AND BASELESS CHARGE.

The Plymouth (Ind.) *Democrat*, a Vallandigham sheet, published in Hon. Schuyler Colfax's District, charges that the resolution recently introduced in the House of Representatives by that gentleman, to punish contractors guilty of fraud in the same manner as for felony, was designed to favor thieves instead of punishing them, and insists that "Mr. Colfax knew well enough that rascally contractors could be punished without Congress passing a resolution, if those whose business it was to see that the contractors did not swindle the Government felt inclined to attend to their duty." Where the fellow gets the information that contractors can be punished the same as felons, without a new law for that purpose, would be hard for him to inform the public, or any other man. There is no power in the government to punish this class of swindlers, further than repudiating their contracts; and this the *Democrat* man knows, if he knows anything about it, which we presume he does not. Now Mr. Colfax wishes to treat them as thieves, to be sent to States Prison if convicted, and this his bill is intended to, and *will* do. The law is demanded as an act of humanity and justice to the soldiers, and to our treasury, and it is the only means by which this swindling which has run rampant from the inauguration of the war, can be arrested. Mr. Colfax cannot be damaged by such assaults.

Mr. Colyer Goes Back to Newbern.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, late of Newbern, N. C., who closed his contraband schools there, as he alleged, by order of Gov. Stanly, sailed on Tuesday in the steamer George Peabody for the scene of his former labors. Mr. C. desires not only to continue his school for the children of the white citizens of Newbern, now in such successful operation there, but it is his wish to establish similar schools, in each city or town of any importance which may come within the lines of our army, believing that in so doing he will be laying the foundation for a lasting peace and harmony. The cost of maintaining such schools is not much, while the good effect is incalculable.

Kentucky.

Gen. Lucius Desha of Harrison county, Ky., who was arrested a short time since on a charge of treason, imprisoned and afterwards admitted to bail, has been surrendered by his securities to the military authorities, and he was on Saturday last conveyed to Frankfort, and is now in durance.

The guerrillas are becoming exceedingly troublesome in many of the lower counties of Kentucky. They commit murder, lynch, take whatever horses and other property they please, preferring, of course, to robbing their own friends without remorse, whenever and wherever it suits their convenience.

Release of Mrs. Lee.

The wife of General Robert E. Lee, who has been for some time under guard in the house where she was found upon the arrival of our troops, in the neighborhood of Hanover, has been at last released, and sent over the lines to rejoin her husband. She has been closely confined, and no communication has been allowed with her or her family. She was placed in charge of a guard of cavalry, and in a close carriage, with her two daughters, crossed our lines near Meadow's Bridge. She is now safely in the rebel capital. We may soon follow her.

Death of Col Wood.

Col. D. E. Wood, of the 14th Wisconsin, died at his residence in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday night. Col. Wood had been ill several weeks, but it was not supposed dangerously so. Col. W. and his command were at the battle of Shiloh, where they did most excellent fighting. Col. Wood was about thirty-five years of age, had been a member of the Wisconsin assembly, judge of Fond du Lac county, and had filled other positions of responsibility in a faithful and conscientious manner.

Independent Canada.

A Quebec letter in the New York *Times* says that Thomas D'Arcy McGee has laid it down as desirable that Canada, instead of being a British garrison, threatening to and threatened by you, should become a neutral territory, whose independence should be jointly guaranteed to European and American powers. The correspondent adds: Whether the idea will ever fructify remains to be seen; it is certainly possible that Canada may become the political Switzerland or Belgium of America.

Wisconsin Twentieth.

Governor Solomon has appointed the remaining field officers of the 20th Wisconsin regiment. They are—Capt. Henry Bertram, of the "Watertown Riflemen," Co. A, 3d Wisconsin, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Henry A. Starr, (of Milwaukee,) Co. D, 1st Wisconsin regiment, now in Tennessee, as Major. These are both gentlemen of experience and skill, and will fill their places with honor to themselves and their country.

Death of an Editor.

Clement E. Hopkins, a son of Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, for the past sixteen years city editor of the New York *Express*, died in that city on Monday, of congestion. He was in attendance upon his duties until within forty-eight hours of his death. He was a gentleman of excellent acquirements, and a true Christian man.

COL. CLUSERET.—Col. Cluseret, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keys Gen. Fremont speaks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of eighteen years' service. He was with Garibaldi in two campaigns, and bore a letter from him to Gen. McClellan. He was introduced and commended to Senator Sumner by the eminent French historian Henri Marpin, and has proved himself a most gallant soldier.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that Gen. D. B. Birney of Pennsylvania, whose conduct on the field of Fair Oaks caused him to be ordered to the rear, and who was subsequently relieved of his command for disobedience of orders, is a son of James G. Birney, the abolition candidate for President in 1844. The friends of Gen. Birney charge that he has been unfairly dealt with, and that they will make the charge good.

The Rebel Demonstration in the Shenandoah.

THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH JACKSON ACTED.

The Baltimore *Clipper* has received from its correspondent at Winchester, Va., copies of important rebel documents found in the place by our troops after the defeat of Jackson.

On the 28th of May Gen. Johnston sent the following instructions to Jackson:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTHERN, VIRGINIA, May 27, 1862, 9.15 o'clock.

TO GEN. T. J. JACKSON.—General: I have just received your letter of yesterday by Lieut. Boswell. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from Staunton reached me this morning. After reading, I wrote to you by a special messenger, suggesting a movement threatening Washington and Baltimore, unless the enemy still has in your vicinity force enough to make it rash to attempt it. He has no force beyond the Potomac to make it dangerous; only what he has on this side need be considered.

"You cannot, in your present position, employ such an army as yours upon any enterprise not bearing directly upon the state of things here, either by preventing the reinforcements to McClellan's army, or by drawing troops from it by divisions. These objects might be accomplished by the demonstrations proposed above, or by a movement upon McDowell, although I fear that by the time this reaches you, it will be too late for either. The most important service you can render the country is the preventing the further strengthening of McClellan's army. If you find it too late for that, strike the most important body of the enemy you can reach. You compel me to publish orders announcing your success so often, that you must expect repetition of expressions.

"Yours, very truly,
"J. E. JOHNSTON.

"P. S.—It is reported this evening that McDowell is moving this way from Fredericksburg. It is probable.
"J. E. JOHNSTON."

Jackson obeyed these instructions by making his dash upon our forces in Western Virginia. Fremont is now returning the compliment with interest.

Letter from New Orleans.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city dated New Orleans, May 25th, 1862. The writer has resided in New Orleans during the rebellion and for several years previous:

* * * * * All the cotton in the city was burned on the approach of the Northern fleet, April 25th. I was upon the levee and saw the destruction. The cotton had all been hauled out of the press-yards the day and night previous. It was a sad sight to see such waste of property. While the cotton was burning, men with axes were cutting open sugar hogsheads and knocking in the heads of molasses barrels, while others were rolling both sugar and molasses into the river; and as the fleet of war vessels approached, down floated among them ships and steamboats, also loaded with cotton, and in flames. About 15,000 bales were burned in the city and on ship-board. Only one small lot, guarded by bayonets, escaped destruction.

For eight or nine months past we have been, and are now, almost in a state of starvation; it has been impossible at times to buy flour, and for days we have been without bread. An ordinary dime loaf has cost eighty cents. Beef in market to-day is forty cents to sixty cents per pound, according to quality. We have not had Irish potatoes or butter on our table for months. Eggs are still ten cents each ($1.20 per dozen.) Coffee has been $1.00 per pound; I paid for my last sixty cents. Lamp oil $2.50 to $5.00 per gallon. Salt five cents per pound. Rice two cents per pound. Tea $4.50 to $4.00 per pound. Corn brooms $2.50 to $3.00. Children's shoes $5.00 to $6.00 per pair; men's $10.00 to $12.00. Corn is still $2.50 per bushel. Hay $100 per ton.

On September 16th, 1861, our banks suspended specie and bank notes payments, and gave us for currency and our good deposits Confederate notes only. The city was soon flooded with shinplasters issued by butchers, bakers, barbers, manufacturers, merchants, bar rooms, eating-houses and car tickets still represent dimes and half-dimes."

REINFORCEMENTS.—It is believed that Gen. McClellan is being largely reinforced. Gen. McCall's division—made up mostly of the Pennsylvania reserve corps—has gone forward some 8,000 strong. Ten regiments which have, during most of the year, been in the neighborhood of Newport News, Old Point, &c., have also joined the grand army. Among these latter regiments are Carr's, Bendix's, &c., of this State. It is understood that a number of regiments are coming forward from the west.—*Albany Journal.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Campaign on the Shenandoah—Question of Adjournment—Reorganization of the Supreme Court—Secesh Churches in Washington Turned into Hospitals—Sons of the Good and Faithful Servants of the Northwest in the House of Representatives.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1862.

The campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah is supposed to be ended. It is hoped so at least. Several generals operating against Jackson in that quarter have been crowned with glory and honor in the New York papers. What are the facts? Jackson with 21,000 men (the *Star* says 15,000) has traversed a distance of over 200 miles, going and returning, and has escaped victorious over 37,000 sent against him. Victories are to be reckoned by the accomplishment of that which the general undertakes to do. Jackson, according to the revelations of his captured dispatches, was sent down the valley to threaten Washington and Baltimore, and prevent McDowell's army from going to the aid of McClellan. This he did most effectually, thereby delaying the war six weeks at the most important juncture. Our generals were sent to get in his rear and capture his whole force or cut them in pieces. This they have not done. It would perhaps be improper to write the unpublished details of this ill-starred campaign at the present time. Probably the people would not believe them if published. It is admitted here by everybody, I believe, that Jackson, in his series of fights and skirmishes from Winchester to Port Republic inflicted considerably more injury than he received—making a stand here and darting away there, eluding this force and overwhelming that, by a series of maneuvers which is unsurpassed by anything in the progress of the war.

The passion for an early adjournment of Congress has been a good deal mollified by the evidence of displeasure in the country when the House passed its resolution fixing upon the 16th of June. The plea of taking a recess of a couple of months has many advocates. What new and unexpected features the war may take on between the first of July and the first of December no one is prepared to say, but if the kaleidoscope of the past two or three months is a safe criterion it teaches our legislators that the country must not be left to chance a single hour during this crisis. If the Senate had adopted the House resolution of adjournment the treasury would have been left without the new issue of demand notes—no great disadvantage perhaps, but, in the absence of other measures, a grave and insurmountable embarrassment. The French invasion of Mexico, and the collection of Napoleon's war vessels on our coast, (six of which were in New York harbor last week) should admonish Congress to sit out this period of peril, if they never do another. The rebellion is yet far from an end, and even if we had Richmond as surely as we have Norfolk or New Orleans, it would still be far from its end. What form it may take, and what means may be necessary to overcome it no one can predict with certainty. There are still a half dozen of the most important bills presented to Congress, to be acted on by one house or the other, the confiscation and emancipation bills, the Pacific railroad bill, the bill disqualifying perjurers like Davis, Slidell, Wigfall and Breckinridge from holding office, the bankruptcy bill, the bill re-organizing the supreme court, etc.

The last mentioned bill has come back to the Senate in much better shape than before. The House amendment makes the new circuits as follows:

1. Ohio and Michigan.
2. Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.
3. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

These circuits are compact and contiguous. The Senate bill put Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota together, jumping a considerable lake, and making as ill-looking a gerrymander as some of the legislative districts of Cook county under the new constitution. If the bill be restored to its former shape by the Senate, I judge it will be dropped by the House, and that no bill at all will be passed at this session.

The seizure of three or four secesh churches in Washington for hospital room, has greatly aggravated that numerous and influential class of the community. Has it come to this, they say, that we cannot worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience? Not at all. The effectual fervent prayer of that righteous man Lyle, who quarreled with his bishop on the question of giving thanks for the deliverance of Washington from the perils of blockade and siege, will avail *as much* in his own closet as at the altar of Trinity. Some of these religious rebels console themselves with the idea that God will not prosper a cause which disturbs His worship. This may be true, and still not have any significance in the present case, for the Deity *they* worship does not control human affairs. Theirs is a superstition begotten of slavery. It presumes the existence of a God who smiles on man stealers, on those who scourge women and make merchandise of babes, not unfrequently their own, in the public shambles. The three Episcopal churches in Washington, Trinity, Epiphany, and Ascension, were never put to so good a use before, as they are soon to be in affording shelter to the wounded soldiers of the Union.

Now that the time for holding political conventions is approaching, it may not be inappropriate to say a word in behalf of those Republicans from the Northwest who have fought the good fight during the past session. I am sure that Chicago has never had a more faithful representative than Mr. Arnold, nor the cause of freedom a more zealous champion. Mr. Arnold was not my candidate for the Republican nomination two years ago, nor four years ago, but I am constrained to say that he has been indefatigable in the service of his constituents, one of the hardest workers in the committee room, and always in his seat when his vote wanted or his counsel desired. His character on all occasions has been such as to do honor to those who sent him here. His speeches, few and brief, have been in the right spirit and on the right side. He has emphatically deserved well of his constituency. Few men have made a better beginning in the halls of legislation, and few have won more sincere and general respect from their associates.

Mr. Washburne is the best parliamentarian in the House, and one of the most influential members. If he should be returned from the new Galena district, his friends would probably put him in nomination for the speakership. His labors, as Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, amid hostilities the most unexpected and embarrassing, have entitled him to the thanks of every honest man in the country, and the lasting hatred of every guilty contractor and corrupt official. Mr. Lovejoy is the particular thorn in the side of such Border State patriots as old Mr. Wickliffe. His powers as a debater, and especially under the "five minute rule" when it becomes necessary to condense the ideas of a long speech into a few cogent logical sentences, are unequaled, and on such occasions, or indeed any others, it is a luxury to hear Lovejoy on the floor. Moreover it is Mr. Lovejoy's peculiar province to confront the pro-slavery party with the first principles of the Godhead when they are least in the mood for them.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, is now, as he always has been, one of the most sterling and incorruptible patriots that ever held a seat in Congress—a man of nerve and of conscience, a man of dignity and truth in every respect. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, is also one of the rare men of this Congress. Hardly any one has taken a higher stand in all that is estimable and patriotic. Possessing a clear intellect, which penetrates all shams and frauds, and a heart which loathes everything base, he has established a reputation which every right-minded man in his district may be proud of. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, also a new member, has taken a high place on the roll of merit. His labors in the Committee on the Conduct of the War have caused him to be absent a large share of the time, except when his vote was needed, and hence he has not made himself prominent in current legislation. He is one of the men of first principles—one of the general haters of Antichrist in all its forms—modest to a fault, and above reproach in all things pertaining to the character of a gentleman. It is hardly necessary that I should speak of Mr. Colfax, our indefatigable neighbor of South Bend, who is always obliging, always well posted, and always able and skillful in debate and parliamentary tactics. It has been my fortune, or misfortune, to differ from him in opinion several times this session, but I cannot doubt that Mr. Colfax has been actuated by the best motives, and he certainly knows how to present his case in its most attractive colors. His defense of Gen. Fremont was extremely able and plausible. The Republican party can hardly afford to lose Mr. Colfax from the national councils. Mr. Conway of Kansas is a very pure and courageous man. A long and painful illness has deprived the House of his services for some months, which is as much to be regretted on the account of his brave and generous constituency, as on his own. Messrs. Aldrich and Winslow of Minnesota have been with the foremost in every good word and work, and especially in securing the passage of that beneficent measure of freedom, the homestead bill. Mr. Aldrich is one of the most untiring workers for his own constituents that I know of, and both of the Minnesotians are true as the needle to to the pole star of human liberty.

How many of the gentlemen here named have the weakness to desire a re-election, or the strength to resist one, I do not know, for I have not had the slightest intimation from one of them. I do know that they are of the right material to advance the interests of good morals and good government, and to hasten on the time when our country shall have no slave as it has no master. Such men I would sustain so far as lies in my power, for I feel that sound principles are born in them, and abide with them.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Late Rebel Fleet—Commodore Montgomery's Contract—The Pickering Navy Yard—The Gunboat S. R. Mallory—An Expedition.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

U. S. GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, OFF MEMPHIS, June 14th, 1862.

THE REBEL FLEET.

Thinking that a few facts relative to the late rebel fleet on this river might not prove uninteresting to some of your countless readers, I have gathered what little information could be picked up on the matter. The Gen. Bragg having been sent to Cairo, there remains of the late C. S. N. only the Sumter, Price and Little Rebel. The Sumter is a staunch though rather an ungainingly looking craft, compared to our sleek-sided gunboats. She, as well as all her companions, are of a dirty mud color, intended, it is supposed, to render them invisible at any considerable distance from the muddy waters of the river. The Gen. Price, which was run into the shore and sunk during the recent engagement, has, through the efforts of the Champion No. 3, been raised, and with a little Mound City patching, will soon be as good as new. The Price is a counterpart of the Sumter; they both mount two guns each, and are effective boats in every way, especially so in the ramming department. It was the Sumter that stirred up the Cincinnati's fantail so effectually just above Fort Pillow. The Little Rebel was one of those powerful New Orleans towboats, and has for some months been the flagship. She has double propeller engines, and can probably outrun any war steamer afloat. She has hitherto carried two rifled twenty-four pounders, but she is being fitted up now to carry one Parrott twenty-pounder in her stern, and two twelve-pound howitzers forward. Commodore Edward Montgomery was in command of this boat during the recent engagement, but on receiving an ugly shot-hole through her boiler, together with the moral effect produced by the sinking of his other boats, the valiant commodore determined to make a charge on the Arkansas shore, which having been achieved with signal success, he and his crew started on their two weeks' trip to St. Louis, via Napoleon and Vicksburg. Lieut. Wm. R. Hoell of the Cincinnati, is to take command of this boat, which under his charge, cannot fail to win an enviable reputation. Her cabin is no second-rate arrangement, and comfort, which is a very scarce commodity on the iron-clads, will not be found wanting on the *Little Rebel*.

Speculation has been rife since the late naval engagement as to the cause of the desperate and apparently almost hopeless resistance of Montgomery's fleet. One supposition was that, flushed with their rather successful sally above Fort Pillow, they confidently expected to sink and destroy our whole fleet. Another was, that by engaging us directly in front of the city, they hoped to exasperate us into shelling the city, and by so doing, to fire in a corresponding degree the "Southern heart;" for the Memphians had successfully resisted all the kind attempts and propositions of their Confederate friends to burn their beautiful city for them, and after all their care to have had the Federals burn it would undoubtedly have effected just what the leading secessionists desired. But flag officer Davis' plan was not to destroy defenseless town, but armed boats; and he attended excellently to his business. The third supposition, and by far the most natural and reasonable one of the three, explains Capt. Ed. Montgomery's fighting pluck, as flowing and ebbing with the state of his pockets. These boats were built at the instigation and under the supervision of Montgomery, by the Citizens' Defense Association of New Orleans, who took hold of and completed when the exhausted finances of Montgomery had but little more than commenced.

The next thing to be done was to get this mongrel fleet recognized by the government, which, after some chaffering, agreed to accept it, but stipulated paying for it only on condition that Montgomery was to fight the Federal fleet at or above the city of Memphis. If one gun was fired below that place the contract was to be held null and void, and Capt. Montgomery and his friends would have their labor for their pains. This was more than a sufficient spur for the captain's courage, and he proved himself a brave man in consequence thereof. Whether, for all his valiant stand at Memphis he will succeed in getting reimbursed or not by the bogus Confederacy, remains to be seen. His chances are doubtful, to say the best for them.

THE NAVY YARD.

About a quarter of a mile below the city corporation is situated the Pickering Navy Yard which, though now silent and almost forsaken, only ten days ago teemed with busy life. Here the Southern Confederacy had two gunboats in the course of construction, but one far in advance of the other. So much so that it only needed two more weeks to have turned the

STEPHEN R. MALLORY

into a craft at once, the strongest, swiftest and most effective on the river. She would have proved a tough customer for the bulky, unwieldy federal boats to have mastered, and was considered by all to have been worth more than the whole late rebel fleet together. The Mallory's dimensions were; length, 190 feet; breadth of beam, forty-five feet. She was calculated to draw about ten feet with armament and stores on board. Her armament consisted of eight heavy pieces of ordnance, three on a side, and one at either end. The Mallory was as near invulnerable as wood and iron could make her. Twenty-four inches of white oak timber was covered with a layer of railroad iron, the T part of one rail tightly fitting into the hollow of another, forming a casing from two to three inches in thickness, and which for durability and strength probably cannot be surpassed. The Mallory was launched the day before we arrived, and the same night was taken down the Mississippi by two large steamers. Everything necessary to complete her was taken along. She has undoubtedly gone up the Yazoo River where if any degree of caution is taken she will never come out. Her companion, the Arkansas, being in no launching condition was set on fire and burned on the ways. A fair idea of the Mallory can be gained from the ruins of this boat, and it causes many an ejaculation of thankfulness to perceive what our opportune arrival has frustrated. A week longer at No. 10, and another at Fort Pillow, would have given the Confederates all the time they wanted, and the Western flotilla, as well as the Eastern navy would have had its Merrimac experience. The Mallory had an iron prow on her twenty-two inches thick at the base, with a projection of twenty-eight inches backed by a solid bow for twenty-five feet. The Eastport when finished would have proved her match, but no one iron clad in the flotilla at the present time could have withstood for fifteen minutes the attack of such an adversary.

AN EXPEDITION

It is to be sincerely hoped that the expedition which left here yesterday morning has designs as low down as the Yazoo. The capture or destroyal of this boat is all that is left for the flotilla to do. Let it not then injure its well earned reputation by procrastination in this matter, but by prompt and energetic action finish its work and retire on the laurels which a grateful country will ever ascribe to it.
L. L. H.

FROM NASSAU.

English Steamers in Port—Arms for Rebels—Our Navy with an eye on them.

We gather some items of interest from this British Island, from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Our government should send a naval fleet and blow the town to atoms. If England will not do her duty, and put a stop to the rascally operations going on there, it behooves us to do that work ourselves:

NASSAU, June 9, 1862.

The following are the names of seven steamers now in port, recently arrived from England: Memphis, Bahama, Loyd, Pacific, Tubal Cain, Hero and Oretes. The last named is said to be fitted out for a privateer, and report says that Lieut. Maffit, of the rebel navy is to command her. Maffit is now here. There are so many different reports in circulation as to the nature of the cargoes on these vessels, that is difficult to arrive at facts. All parties, however, agree in saying they each have a cargo suited to the wants of "Dixie." I have no doubt most of them are loaded with arms, and are waiting the turn of events before attempting to run the blockade. Let our vessels off Charleston and Wilmington keep a sharp lookout, as they will prove rich prizes.

The steamer Cecil arrived a day or two since from Charleston, making the tenth time she has been successful in running the blockade; small sailing craft are arriving almost daily from Wilmington and Charleston. We We should have a dozen light steamers to cruise near the shore, with Drummond lights attached to each, as by that means the vessels could easily be seen, as it is well known they never attempted to come out except during very dark nights. Let our government look to this, as it is a very easy matter to put a stop to the large trade now carried on between this place and the South.

Your readers can form no idea of the bitter hostility expressed by the people here against the North. A Northerner cannot safely express himself without being insulted. It extends to all classes, white and black, and I am sorry to say that some flunkey Americans from the State of New York, who have been spending the Winter here, have proved themselves first rate traitors; but, thank Heaven, they leave by this steamer, much to the joy of the few loyal and true Americans residing here.

[From the Nassau Guardian, May 11.]

H. M. S. Bulldog returned from a cruise off Abaco on Sunday morning.

Information having been received here from the lighthouse keeper at Abaco, that an English steamer was captured on the 27th of April, at 9 a. m., by a Union ship of war, within five miles of the Hole-in-the-Wall, and towed away in a northeasterly direction. Capt. McKillop made inquiries of the keeper personally, and found the statement to be correct.

The Bulldog exchanged colors with the U. S. steam transport Baltic, with troops steering to the southward, and about twenty American merchant ships, all bound south.

The same paper of May 17th says:

The screw steamer Hero (from Queenstown, which arrived here last night), was boarded by the Union gunboat Mercedita (nine guns) no less than three times, thirty-five miles E. N. E. of the Hole-in-the-Wall. Is this outrage to be repeated *ad libitum!*

We have before had occasion to remark that the port of Nassau was more effectually blockaded by Union gunboats than that of Charleston, and shall we be compelled to repeat this assertion? It is not long since one of the Union gunboats actually came up to the mouth of our harbor and went off again without even saying "How do you do?"

It is true that H. M. S. Steady went out as far as the Berry Islands after her, but she escaped with impunity. Surely it is high time that we had one or two gunboats stationed between the Hole-in-the-Wall and Berry Islands, to counteract the growing evil and protect our commerce.

The unenviable manner in which the Bahamas have been shown up by dastardly and designing persons, whose espionage system is just beginning to be found out by our over-confiding population, demands us to speak out. We rejoice that we are living in a land of liberty, where everything is above board—a liberty far greater than of the land of boasted freedom whose honest citizens are expatriated for daring to differ with their fellows on a point of Government.

Had any Bahamian acted in the United States as some of the citizens of America have acted here, he would have suffered the penalty of riding the rail, and been immersed in that adhesive liquid to which the feathered tribe have frequently added an extra coating.

Brutal Murder in Hancock County.

The Quincy *Whig* gives the details of an atrocious murder which was committed on Saturday evening last near Tioga, Hancock county.

A man named Lewis Gray, enticed his victim, a lad by the name of James Gordon, about ten years of age, and the son of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, a Baptist clergyman in Tioga, into the woods near the village, saying that he had something important to tell him, and murdered him in cold blood by beating him on the head with a club, and afterwards stamping on his breast until he was nearly beat to a jelly. He left him where he had fallen and came back into the village, having the impudence to call at Mr. Gordon's soon after, inquiring if James had returned, and offering to go in search of him, which he did, looking in every place but the right one.

On Monday morning the body was discovered and the villain arrested. Public excitement rose to such a degree that there was much danger of Gray's being lynched immediately.

FROM THE FLEET BELOW VICKSBURG.

A Letter from a Chicago Boy.

STEAMER LAUREL HILL, Miss. River, May 28, 1862.

Having reached at last our destination, or rather having overtaken the advanced guard of our regiment, I deem it proper to put down upon paper some little statement of our expedition in its past doings and future prospects. In many respects our passage up the river from New Orleans is the most remarkable trip I have yet taken. Indeed, I am convinced history affords few instances of a boat unprotected save by light troops, penetrating an enemy's country 400 miles, passing towns, villages and plantations, running under great bluffs and by the edge of heavy forests, where batteries might have been concealed in such a manner as to have sunk us at a single discharge; all this we have done and not heard a single gun. We attribute much of our safety to the fact that the enemy was deceived as to our character, we having a sail craft on either side of us in tow, loaded with stores, we infer that these vessels were mistaken for mortar boats. We got rid of our tows at Natchez, a hundred miles below, and since then have been under protection of the gunboats, several of which are plying between here and that place.

In respect to room, we have been more comfortable than usual, true, the men live upon the decks, but still they are not crowded. We have sent one or two foraging parties ashore, which have procured fresh provisions. In many places we find a strong Union sentiment, but it is worth a man's life to declare it; the Regulators being a terror to all the country. They, the people, say, "Send us protection, and we will come over to your side gladly." The cabin floor and the staterooms are crowded with sick. One died yesterday, and another is not expected to live an hour. Typhoid and bilious fever, together with diarrhea, are the diseases most prevalent. We have never had so many sick before, which makes us realize that we are indeed surrounded by peril. There are about 4,400 effective troops here, consisting of the 4th Wisconsin and the 5th Indiana. I allow for sick and convalescent. A wood party from the 4th, consisting of nine men, fired upon a large party of the enemy's pickets, yesterday, wounding several and killing three. The enemy returned the fire, wounding three of the wood party, none mortally. This is the first blood spilled on the expedition. The land forces are upon three steam river boats, which are tied up to the trees upon either bank of the river; above and below us are our gunboats and sloops, about ten in number.

This morning a demand was made upon Vicksburg to surrender. The following gallant but not altogether original reply was received: "Mississippians never surrender." Our soldiers think different, but in order to compel them to strike their flag, it seems to be necessary to shell the town. This they had orders not to do, so to-day has been spent in communicating with Com. Farragut, but what he will do has not yet transpired. Some conceive it to be true policy to threaten the place with a land attack so as to draw away large forces of the enemy from the pending forces at Corinth. What part we are to play in the coming scenes it is impossible to surmise, but we are ready and willing to show our style to the chivalry. The enemy are supposed to have 7,000 men; if so, our chance is slim for a land fight. But I believe the boys would prefer to stand these odds rather than return to that hottest and most filthy of cities, New Orleans.

This morning we take on board more troops in order to send a boat back for stores to New Orleans. In the meantime, we suffer and suffocate. The plantations on the shore are surrounded for miles by high water. The Commodore has not come up yet, so I cannot tell whether we shall shell the town or not, but I hope so.

The 6th has at last shed blood. A small party of them went on shore yesterday and visited a plantation. They were warned off, but did not go, and were fired upon. One man, a sergeant I knew at Ann Arbor, was badly wounded. The rest fled, gave the alarm, were reinforced, went back, killed one man and took two prisoners. Another man died last night. This makes four since we started.

The day I left New Orleans I was attacked by bilious fever and diarrhea, and was very sick four days, but calomel, quinine and whisky have cured me. I am well, but very weak. We all are, not yet having gained strength since the slow torture from Ship Island. I am officer of the guard, very busy, and cannot give many important details. I am in the midst of dangers, but am happy to say I am not depressed, but strong hearted.

This expedition is condemned as being without a purpose. I am happy to say that we do not turn back as yet.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA.

The following special dispatches we find in the Mobile *Evening News* of the 10th:

CHATTANOOGA, June 9—12 m.—The enemy's forces in Sequatchie Valley are reported to be 10,000 strong. It is supposed that they are preparing to cross at Shell Mound.

Scouts report that seventy cavalry passed up the river yesterday to capture the Confederate steamer sent above for safety. Their movements are properly looked after.

Gen. Mitchell is said to be in force opposite Shell Mound. A number of contraband negroes coming from McMinnville to Chattanooga, and several discharged Confederates, were captured by the enemy on Friday last.

It is thought that the demonstration on Chattanooga may be a feint of the enemy to cover some other movement. All is quiet here at present. Several federal spies have been captured.

CHATTANOOGA, June 9—p. m.—From signs which are apparent, the enemy made a hasty retreat yesterday. It is evident that he was apprehensive of an attack which he did not dare to encounter.

A few days will develop the enemy's intentions. In the meantime our generals are wide awake, watching the whole line, from this point to Cumberland Gap.

Our scouts bring no tidings of the enemy to-night. ORA.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 10.—Norfolk is being almost evacuated by the federals. The navy yard, fortifications and public works have been destroyed.

The troops have been sent to McClellan, to aid in the attack on Richmond.

The weather is cold, stormy, and disagreeable here.

Our sick and wounded are doing well.

All quiet along the line. BOHEMIAN.

[From the Dispatch of the 7th.]

As reported for several successive days, little has occurred at the front to break upon the oppressive and unusual quiet of the lines. Every needful preparation has been made for any movement, offensive or defensive, but the impassable state of the roads precludes the possibility of active movements, should not the enemy take the initiative and force upon us—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Skirmishing of some kind, either with sharpshooters or artillery, goes on every day.

Yesterday morning, Capt. Squires, 1st company of the Washington artillery, together with Capt. Andrews' Maryland battery, and some pieces of Col. Lee's command, engaged the enemy's batteries across the river. After a fight of nearly three hours the enemy withdrew, having suffered a loss of one caisson exploded and several men and horses killed.

Later in the day, Capt. Squires moved a section of his battery to a point commanding the river, where a regiment of the enemy was engaged in building a pontoon bridge. The section opened fire upon them with spherical case and canister, driving them from their work in confusion, and killing and wounding a large number. In the evening, the battery shelled a house about six hundred yards from Dr. Garnett's, used by the enemy as an outpost for their pickets. Failing to set on fire, Lieut. E. Owen, of the Washington artillery, volunteered to take a squad of men and burn it. About a dozen of the 18th Mississippi accompanied him, and started at a double-quick towards the enemy's lines. Arriving at the house, Lieut. Owen crept in at the window and fired the staircase. In a short time the place was reduced to ashes. The party then retired leisurely, not receiving a shot, although within fifty yards of the enemy's lines, and in full view. General Magruder complimented Lieut. Owen for his gallantry, and expressed himself gratified at the result of the adventure. The enemy have not fired at our batteries since.

The state of the roads along our lines is, indeed, a serious matter, and in their terrible condition, from recent rains, renders the duties of quartermasters and commissaries the most laborious and irksome in the army.

The heavy firing on Thursday morning was a matter of much town talk and conjecture, the prevalent opinion being that it arose from a second attack on Drury's Bluff; but upon riding toward the line of fire, through acres of mud and innumerable sheets of water, we found the noise proceeded from an artillery duel then progressing on Garnett's farm between some of our pieces and those of the enemy's battery on the north side of the Chickahominy. For some time past the foe have been busily erecting earthworks, from which they kept up a continual fire upon the Mississippians drawn up in line of battle, and picketing in the bottom.

The 17th and 18th Mississippians being nearest to the enemy, their sharpshooters and artillery have paid them the greatest attention, never failing to shell them liberally every morning and evening. On Thursday, however, some few of our artillerists undertook to reply, and accordingly two pieces from the Louisiana, 1st Maryland, Hampton legion and Rowan (N. C.) batteries, drove upon a knoll near Garnett's house, before a wooded hollow, and kept up such a heavy, rapid and accurate fire upon the enemy, that, although reinforced to double the strength of ours, they were forced to retreat to the woods, leaving many dead and wounded, which we saw conveyed from the field on stretchers.

Our position being accurately known to the enemy, we did not take the caissons into action, the limbers alone advancing, so that when short of ammunition two other pieces advanced as the others retired, thus keeping up a continual and exciting movement, highly exhilerating and beautiful.

The fire on both sides was very accurate, but so hotly were the foe replied to that a flag of truce was seen waving, as if for a cessation of hostilities. This was disregarded, however, as their only object was to gain time and bring up heavier and more numerous pieces than ours. After about ninety minutes cannonade all subsided into quiet again along the line, our loss being one horse killed, two wounded, and three or four slightly wounded by fragments of shells among the artillerymen, and one of the 18th Mississippi slightly, in the mouth.

CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, June 9.—The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says the news from the coast is unimportant.

On Saturday morning a portion of Gen. Evans' command, under command of Gen. Dunnivant, attacked the enemy near Hanover bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage.

The Federals advanced last evening on James Island. On their approach our troops left.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAYING EXPENSES.—Gen. Mitchell has captured cotton enough since his sojourn in Alabama to pay the running expenses of 120 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad—in his possession—for six months.

WHO IS HE?—A gentleman from the western part of this State informs us that a good deal of excitement exists in his vicinity, caused by the elopement of a college professor—the husband of an honest wife and the father of several children—with the widow of a prominent politician of this State, lately deceased. They are supposed to have gone to Europe.—*Utica Observer.*

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—There is a slight expectation that the proposition to enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals so as to admit of the passage of gunboats, will be agreed to in the House during the present week, but the desire to adjourn is so strong that few measures of this kind will be considered, and less adopted.—*Wash. Cor. Evening Post.*

—The New Orleans *Delta* is now edited by Captain John Clark, chief commissary of Gen. Butler's army, and Major John M. Bell, of Boston. Clark imbibed so much pro-slavery-ism from the Boston *Courier*, of which he was formerly managing editor, that he will chime in easily with New Orleans sentiment; and Bell is a son-in-law of Rufus Choate, and opposed, like him, to "glittering and sounding generalities" about freedom and human rights. The *Delta*, except in professed loyalty to the United States Government, is as ultra southern as the Hartford *Times* itself.

FIRE.—The saw mill and barrel factory in Lee, belonging to J. B. Greenough, of this city, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Much valuable machinery for the manufacture of barrels, together with a large amount of stock on hand, was destroyed. Loss about $6,000 or $8,000. No insurance.—*Marshall Expounder.*

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—An army writer in the army of the Potomac writes: "Negroes caught in the rear of our army have been forced to dig their own graves, then shot and tumbled in; all for following us. I state only what I know. I have heard much worse."

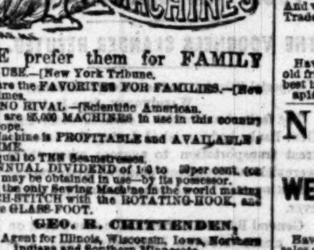
IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that arrangements have been made for the completion within ninety days, of the railroad between Peoria and Pekin. The work is to be done jointly by the Peoria and Hannibal company and Illinois River company—the former building the road from here to opposite Pekin, and the latter completing the bridge to cross the river and making the connections. This time there is to be no mistake in the matter. The necessary funds are already raised, and work is to be resumed at once. In addition to this, the gap of fourteen miles on the lower end of the Illinois River Road from Virginia to Jacksonville, will be completed this fall.

— At the battle of Fair Oaks a rebel soldier was wounded and taken to the federal hospital tent. His arm was amputated by the surgeon in attendance, who rendered him every attention in his power, when suddenly the rebel drew forth a concealed knife and tried to stab his attendant. The surgeon parried the blow with his arm, and with his other hand drew a pistol from his belt, and killed the ingrate as he lay upon the operating board.

A GOOD DOG.—On Sunday week, a little German boy of this city, about four years old, wandered off to the small mill race of the Ann Arbor City mills, and near to his home, accompanied by Dick, a middling sized spaniel dog owned by Mr. Albert Smith, clothing merchant, and while the little fellow was in the act of throwing a chip into the water for Dick to bring out, fell into the race and would have drowned, only for the presence of the dog and his immediately seizing the child by his clothing and bringing him to the shore. Several persons having seen the boy fall in, ran to rescue him, but when they reached the place the dog was keeping strict watch over the little fellow, who was crying lustily, and would not permit them to touch the child till its mother came.—*Ann Arbor Journal.*

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY,
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs, For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE, Plain, open worked and embroidered. For Two and Three Shillings. Regular price six shillings and one dollar.
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars, For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color, Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines, FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies, FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable goods of every description
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash.
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20p540-3m

WANTED 500 AGENTS.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,
TOGETHER WITH
Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions relative to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.
Published by the Tribune Company.
This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.
It is published in a cheap edition, so that it can be retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to direct them in obtaining their dues from the Government.
EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THE FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain all the information that they require respecting the rights of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.
The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man can, by using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the oldest established War Claim offices, and have been approved by the departments at Washington.
A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated, and a large edition will be printed to supply the trade. Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.
98 Lake state, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago.
Post Office Box 4422.
☞ Send a red stamp and get circular. my27-r[illegible]



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 55,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFETIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap9-p377-ly

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je5-r861-1m]

SHORT HAND.—
Graham's Standard Phonography (the best system of Short-hand), taught by GEORGE A. McLANE, Phonographic Bookseller, Teacher and Reporter, No. 11 Metropolitan Block. An outline of the system furnished on application.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the times, and the terms. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
my22-r[illegible] HEAD A. WILLIAMS.

THE NEW YACHT
CONSTITUTION.
Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 2784. my31-r[illegible]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je5-r861-1m]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-
WAYS on hand and for sale in lots to suit [illegible]
[illegible] 9 Board of Trade Building.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
73 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH.
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake Street.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862!
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in STORE a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my13-r283-3m]

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. ap1-r[illegible]

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corduroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7-p115-ly

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders. E. R. KELLOGG.
ap14-p821-3m

NEW STYLES FOR
SUMMER TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake Street, Chicago,
Have just received from New York Cash Auction sales and direct from manufacturers, a full stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
AND PALM LEAF GOODS,
of all the latest styles, specially adapted for Summer Trade, to which the attention of City and Country trade is invited. my30-r783-1m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good
Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.
Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going farther East.
my16-r113-3m DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 36 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Goodyear's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Wholesale Houses.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS!
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
To suit the season. Also some new styles of
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the [illegible] FLED MANTLES. We invite a close [illegible] these goods, in quality and price, knowing [illegible] cannot be undersold.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Pacific Lawns,
Only One Shilling per yard,
JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,
New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising [illegible] Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.
A full assortment, very cheap. Also just [illegible] large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND [illegible] at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.
NO. 141 LAKE STREET,
STRYKER & CO.
my10-r673-ly

TRIMMING RIBBONS!
A line of those very scarce and desirable goods
JUST RECEIVED,
IN ALL COLORS!
Our customers, who have waited so long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh31-h911-ly 73 LAKE STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.,
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co.
[je5-r[illegible]]

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.,
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle,
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. K. POLLARD, [my31-r795-3m] GEO. [illegible] DOANE.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.
[mh24-r735-3m]

DRUGS.
WILLIAM D. HARRIS,
87 South Water Street,
Jobber and dealer in
DRUGS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
Which I offer at low figures for cash or approved credit.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA.
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to the ladies who have not seen this article, that it is [illegible] closely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, [illegible] running cord in one edge, by means of which it is drawn up to any desirable fullness. It washes and wears well, and is incomparably cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.
SUTTON & BURKITT, [illegible] Lake street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.,
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock,
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je5-r861-1m]

Special Notices.

Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine … IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF … DISEASES, or the MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. … references can be seen at his office, 113 … Consultation free. … Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-four, four of which have been in this city.

Dr. James, formerly of … has arrived in Chicago and permanently … at 90 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. … Cures old Chronic and recent diseases … the testimonials of the medical fraternity, … Journals, and the almost entire press of the … Hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. … inviolable.

KNOW THYSELF! … J. H. McCANN, … PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, …

… Female Diseases, &c. …

… Examinations Free of Charge. …

…'s Magnetic Insect Powder, … D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S. T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters. … P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

… the Nervous and Consumptive … A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great … Direct the REV. JOHN M. … 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA … Certain cure. Also, the … WESTERN LINIMENT, … W. HUTCHINGS, … Sole agent for the West, 64 Dearborn st.

… N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR … may be consulted at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May … August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, August 2d, and September 13th. … Chicago, Illinois. …

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! … SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT Standard Remedy. … Household is Safe Without It. … Washington Street, Chicago. W. SARGENT & CO., …

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. … DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS … DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS …

… for the cheapest and best Hair … 166 Lake street, …

CATARRH! CATARRH!! … LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, … COLD IN THE HEAD. … CATARRH IN THE NOSE. … Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4391, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnerships.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— … HENRY A. HUNTINGTON, PHILIP WADSWORTH, ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. … L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood … UNDERWOOD & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE … JNO. CLARK, JNO. H. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. … CALORIC GRAIN DRYER … SYLVESTER MARSH, E. K. HUBBARD.

PARTNERSHIP.—We, the … KELLOGG & GRAY. … A. E. KELLOGG, C. W. GRAY.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS. … WATER COOLERS … 25 Lake Street. … AND TIN WARE … 25 LAKE STREET.

… ILATED PALACE. FOR SALE AT … LAKE STREET.

… AND OUT-HOUSES … JOHN MASON, …

Wholesale Houses.

STRYKER & CO.,

No. 141 Lake Street,

Have just received a large lot of

DRESS GOODS!

FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

Which they are offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles of

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific Lawns,

Only One Shilling per yard.

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the

Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,

Made of the best Watch Spring steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.

A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.

NO. 141 LAKE STREET.
STRYKER & CO.
my25-r373-1y

TRIMMING RIBBONS!

A line of those very scarce and desirable goods,

JUST RECEIVED,

IN ALL COLORS!

Our customers, who have waited so long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh21-b911-1y 75 LAKE STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,

Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C.,

All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.

MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, Smith, Pollard & Co.
[ap5-r635-3m]

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING

SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r365-1y

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER,
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle,
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago. je13-r428-3m

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. E. POLLARD, [my22-r796-3m] GEO. G. DOANE.

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.
[mh24-r798-3m]

DRUGS.
WILLIAM D. HARRIS,
87 South Water Street,
Jobber and dealer in
DRUGS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
Which I offer at low figures for cash or approved credit. my17-r461-3m

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA.
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. ... drawn up to any desirable fullness. It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[ap8-r368-1y]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS.
ALF. E. NEGUS, 89 Randolph street.

Special Notices.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine ... is warranted to cure all forms of ... or the money will be refunded. ... Consultation free. Post ... Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty years ... which have been in this city.

Dr. James, formerly of ... has arrived in Chicago and permanently ... Randolph street, between State and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. ... Cures old Chronic and recent diseases ... the medical fraternity ... Office hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. ... je13-r430-1m

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

... detects to a certainty the nature and locality of diseases, by a simple ... Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation ... Diseases of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy ... Rheumatism, Paralysis, Spasms, Fits, Dyspepsia ... Rupture, Diarrhœa ... cases of long standing ... and will take no case without ... of recovery.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ... entered into Co-partnership under the ... for the transaction ... Commission business ... corner Dearborn and North Water ... JNO. R. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. my16-r212-3m

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[mh26-n896-3m]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

Enlargement of the Canals.

Memorial of Hon. S. B. Ruggles to the President on Behalf of the State of New York.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The legislature of the State of New York, on the 22d of April, 1862, passed an act to adapt the canals of the State to the defense of the northern and northwestern lakes. Their joint resolution of the same date requested the governor of the State "to take such measures as he shall deem necessary and proper for inviting the attention of the general government to the measures proposed in the act, and their great importance to the national interests."

Pursuant to that resolution, the governor, having transmitted to the President of the United States a copy of the act duly authenticated, specially delegated the undersigned, as having been officially connected for several years with the canals of the State, to present the subject proposed in the law to the consideration of the general government. In the execution of that duty, the principal facts necessary to be understood have been verbally communicated to the President, but under his permission, they are now respectfully laid before him in writing, and somewhat more in detail.

They fall under the two general heads of the national defense and the national commerce.

I. The practicability of employing canals as engines of national defense mainly arises from the recent unexpected but very important discovery, that impregnable mail-clad vessels, comparatively small in size, are capable of effectually resisting vessels of vastly greater dimensions; and further, that one such impregnable vessel would be able, in a few hours, to destroy a whole squadron of vessels of war of the discription heretofore in use. This striking truth, so signally demonstrated by the recent achievement of the Monitor upon the waters of the Chesapeake, almost within the hearing of the national capital, must inevitably work a radical revolution in naval warfare. Among other singular and immediate results is the greatly increased importance which it imparts to canals of moderate volume, heretofore supposed to be useful only for carrying vessels of commerce. As carriers of impregnable vessels of war, they assume at once a new dignity. They rise to the rank of naval channels, and become necessary parts of the machinery of war.

The interesting question then arises, what dimensions are required for a canal to enable it to pass impregnable vessels adequate to the defense of our national waters, and especially the great chain of lakes?

On this point testimony is at hand of the highest authority, derived from a source no less reliable than Ericsson himself, the inventor of the Monitor. A letter herewith transmitted from that distinguished engineer and mechanician states: "That an impregnable war vessel of twenty-five feet wide, and 200 feet long, with a shot-proof turret, carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put upon the lakes, will draw, without ammunition coal, or stores, but six feet and six inches of water; and, consequently, will need only a canal wide and deep enough to float a vessel of those dimensions, with locks of sufficient size to pass it.

The Erie and Oswego canals of the State of New York, respectively connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie at Buffalo, and Lake Ontario at Oswego, are seventy feet wide, and seven feet deep; but their present locks are too small for the purpose in question. The cubic contents of a lock required to pass the impregnable iron vessel above described are about 38,500 feet. The present Erie and Oswego locks, which are but eighteen feet wide, 110 feet long, and seven feet deep, contain but 13,800 cubic feet. If enlarged to twenty-six feet wide, and 220 feet long (to admit the swing of the gates) they would contain 39,900 cubic feet.

In point of capacity, the canals of Canada far exceed those of the State of New York. The locks of the series of canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, within the British dominions, which afford direct and easy access from the Atlantic into Lake Ontario, are forty-five feet wide, 200 feet long, and eight feet deep, and have a cubic capacity of 72,000 feet. The present locks of the Welland canal, which opens a similar passage from Lake Ontario into Lake Erie, are twenty-six feet wide and 150 feet long, with a cubic capacity of at least 31,200 feet, which may be readily increased to the full amount required by lengthening the locks.

The Rideau canal, which connects Montreal with Kingston, on Lake Ontario, through an interior route by way of the Ottawa River, is five and one-half feet deep; but its locks are thirty-three feet wide, but 124 feet long. Their present cubic capacity is only 23,430 feet, but if lengthened to 220 feet, would be 36,600. The greater width of the lock would measurably compensate for the shallow draught, and permit the passage of war vessels of dangerous dimensions.

From this brief summary it will be seen at once that the British government, whether designedly or not, has secured to itself means of naval access to the lakes far exceeding those the United States now possess, and that the only appropriate and certain remedy for this evil is the adequate enlargement, without delay, of the locks of American canals leading into that important chain of waters. On this point the opinions of our intelligent and loyal citizens are very decided. Numerous petitions have already reached Congress from the inhabitants of the cities adjacent to the lakes, (including, among other eminent individuals, a former President of the United States,) in which they forcibly and truly state that "the United States have no impediment to offer if, during the season of navigation, a fleet of British gunboats from the Atlantic shall propose to take possession of the entire chain of lakes and connecting rivers," and earnestly solicit the government to adopt measures for their defense, without delay, by the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, expressing their opinion that "the immense national interests involved in the military possession of these waters can be secured in no other mode at so small a cost of time and money."

The country has learned with much gratification that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in Congress, have already had this subject under attentive examination, as forming part of a general system of defense. In the comprehensive and truly national report recently made to the House by that committee, they express their earnest conviction that "a small fleet of light-draught, heavily-armed, iron-clad gunboats could, in one short month, in despite of any opposition that could be made by extemporized batteries, pass up the St. Lawrence, and shell every city and village from Ogdensburg to Chicago. At one blow it could sweep our commerce from that entire chain of waters. Such a fleet would have it in its power to inflict a loss to be reckoned only by hundreds of millions, so vast is the wealth thus exposed to the depredations of a maritime enemy." The vivid language of their report utters but the truth in declaring that the wide spread cities and commerce of these great inland seas "are now as open to incursion as was Mexico when invaded by Cortez."

It is no sufficient answer to assert that these canals of Canada, affording facilities of access so dangerous, were constructed only for commercial purposes. Nor indeed would it be true. Taught by the experience of the war of 1812, the attention of the most eminent British statesmen and commanders has long been occupied with the importance of these canals, not merely as commercial but as military channels. Their struggles in that war to procure the naval command of Lake Ontario, together with the conflicts on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, are well remembered. In 1814 the Duke of Wellington declared to the British ministry "that a naval superiority on the lakes is a *sine qua non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada." The treaty of peace in 1815 was followed, in 1817, by the "diplomatic arrangement," by which Great Britain and the United States mutually agreed to dismantle their vessels-of-war on the lakes and reduce their naval force on each side "to one vessel of 100 tons burden [on] Lake Ontario, and one on Lake Champlain, each armed with one eighteen pound cannon, and on the upper lakes to two such vessels, armed with like force."

In 1819, but two years after that pacific arrangement, the Duke of Richmond, then Governor-General of Canada, transmitted to the secretary of state for the colonies a report from Lieutenant-General Cockburn in favor of a line of water communication, unquestionably intended as a military work, leading from Montreal, by way of the Ottawa River and the interior chain of minor lakes, of which the Rideau is one, to Kingston, on Lake Ontario. In 1823 it was determined that the cost of the work should be wholly defrayed by the mother country. In 1825, a commission, of which Major-General Sir J. Carmichael Smith was president, reported the estimated expense to the Duke of Wellington, then a member of the British Government, whereupon the canal, with connecting works on the Ottawa, was constructed, openly and avowedly as a military work, by the royal engineers, under the direction of the ordnance department. It was completed in or near the year 1831, at a cost exceeding a million sterling. The preamble of the act of the local Parliament in Canada, authorizing the taking of lands for the purpose, passed in February, 1827, expressly recites that "His majesty has been pleased to direct measures to be immediately taken, under the superintendence of the proper military department, of constructing a canal connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the river Ottawa, and affording a convenient navigation for the transport of naval and military stores."

In 1831, Col. Durnford, of the Royal Engineers, in his testimony before a committee of the British Parliament, stated that provision was made for block-houses at several of the locks of the canal, and that the work being intended as a military communication, it was necessary that fortifications and works of defense should be erected at the entrance of the canal, and in its immediate vicinity at Kingston. A fortress of very considerable strength was accordingly erected, and is now the most important military work on Lake Ontario.

The completion and defense of this interior line of water communication has been followed by the construction of a series of short canals, of much greater size, along the St. Lawrence River and around its rapids. Their capacity very far transcends any commercial necessity which can reasonably be expected on that line of communication for a long time to come. In point of fact, the descending trade of the St. Lawrence (necessarily preponderating, like that of the Erie Canal, largely over the ascending,) is not one-third of that of the Erie Canal. Nevertheless, the existing locks of the Erie Canal are adequate to pass a descending trade double of that it now enjoys; while, again, the locks on the St. Lawrence Canal, forty-five feet by 200, have double the capacity of those on the Erie; from which three elements it is arithmetically evident that the locks of the St. Lawrence have at least twelve times the capacity really required for any purpose of existing commerce.

It was the deep conviction of danger in this inequality between the canals of the two countries for the purpose of national defense, and the absolute necessity of regaining, without delay, that equality of naval access and condition intended to be secured by the treaty of 1817, which led the legislature of New York to pass the act of the 22d of April last. That such were the views of the legislature fully appears from the reports made in their senate and assembly. The report of Mr. Ogden, chairman of the canal committee of the assembly, substantially confirmed by that of Mr. Cook in the senate, truly asserts that these large dimensions of the Canadian locks, "so far beyond the meager wants of Canadian commerce at the time, suggest that the higher object of military defense was not lost sight of by far-seeing British statesmen in their construction; and they will not complain if, on a subject of so much moment we follow their example. A preparation for defense and provision for the rapid concentration of military and defensive power in time of need, could not be construed, by any logical or fair course of reasoning, into hostile intent; nor would it provoke criticism in a nation careful as Great Britain is in placing herself in defensive position.

"Defensive measures are always pacific measures; their bearing and tendency are toward peace; they avert rather than provoke war; induce caution on the part of rivals and antagonists, and never provoke hostilities on the part of friends. It is submitted with entire confidence that the means of placing gunboats speedily and certainly on the border lakes will tend greatly to prevent war with our northern neighbor. She would respect us more, and surely not fear us less, if we stand on a perfect equality with herself in the particular referred to."

In opposition to these sensible and patriotic views, it has been asserted that no real necessity exists for enlarging the channels of our American canals for the passage of gunboats, but, on the contrary, that the safety of our cities and commerce on the lakes may be fully and surely provided for either by accumulating and storing materials for gunboats at points on the canal near the lakes, or, in case of war, by marching a military force into Canada, to seize and destroy its canals.

In respect to the first of these expedients, it may be observed that even if it could be lawfully and wisely adopted under the provisions and true intent of the existing treaty, the very materials thus to be stored for an adequate number of vessels (estimated at $200,000 each), and probably destined only to decay through a long course of years, would cost very nearly, if not quite, as much as the whole expense of enlarging the ninety locks on the Erie and Oswego canals; and furthermore, that we should much underrate the resolution and activity of our vigorous adversary in assuming that, with his large and powerful fleet of gunboats, ready at any moment to be precipitated into the lakes, he would give us time to complete our vessels before the mischief would be done.

In respect to the proposed seizure and destruction of the Canadian canals, it may in like manner be observed, and that too in a spirit of perfect amity, that our British brethren, sharing with ourselves a descent from common ancestors, inherit, at least, a reasonable amount of courage, if not of obstinacy; that the matter of seizing and destroying their canals, however trifling it may seem, would hardly go by default; and, at any rate, that their numerous and swift-sailing gunboats could ascend and ravage the whole coast of the lakes before our military columns, of adequate force, could be put in motion.

Such, too, seems to be the present opinion of the British people as manifested through their public journals. The leading article in the London *Times* of the 7th of January last in reference to the disturbing affair of the Trent, then pending, declares:

"That as soon as the St. Lawrence is opened again there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the lakes such a fleet of gunboats and other craft, as will give us the complete and immediate command of those waters. Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring, the lakes would be ours."

It was after a careful examination of this important matter in both houses of the legislature of New York, and taking into view not only the greatly exposed condition of her northern water frontier, but the immense stream of lake commerce pouring into her territory and through her canals and railways, not only from the mineral and grazing districts of Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio, but from the truly imperial group of agricultural states adjacent to the upper lakes, that the act of the 22d of April was passed by large majorities both in the senate and assembly, placing all the State canals connected with the lakes at the service of the general government. By the provisions of the act, the United States will become fully entitled, whenever it shall provide the pecuniary means for enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals, to the perpetual right of passage through those canals "free from toll or charge, for its vessels of war, boats, gunboats, transports, troops, supplies, or munitions of war." The act grants a similar right of perpetual passage in case the government shall provide the means for two other works, one being a branch canal (now partially constructed) from the Erie canal to the safe and commodious harbor of Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, furnishing a very desirable rendezvous for naval vessels; the other being the enlargement of the Champlain canal, on the direct route of the old and natural war path of our revolutionary history, and opening a channel of rapid and easy access to an important military point on the St. Lawrence River, below Montreal, where the chain of water communication between Upper and Lower Canada might be broken.

The cost of enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals, to be paid by the United States, will not exceed $3,500,000. That of the branch to the Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The enlargement of the Champlain canal has been estimated by the state engineer at $3,700,000; but with due economy may probably be considerably reduced below that amount.

The enlargement of the locks on the Erie and the Oswego canals can be easily completed in a single winter, and, if necessary, by the 1st of May next. Up to the 30th of September, 1861, the State had expended, in constructing these two canals, and in enlarging their dimensions to the size required for the commerce of the lakes, the sum of $43,575,167. Their net tolls, deducting repairs, are wholly devoted to the reimbursement of the debt incurred in their enlargement, and are kept at the lowest rate consistent with that object.

These then are the prominent features of the canals which the legislative act of New York has placed at the service of the government. In view of her peculiar geographical position in the Union, with three of the six great northern lakes (Champlain included) lying immediately on her border, she now feels entitled respectfully but earnestly to claim that the national duty of defending such a chain of seas, not only from imminent and immediate danger, but the remotest chance of assault and ravage by a maritime enemy, is among the highest and most imperative obligations of the general government. In entering into the Union, of which, through every change of circumstances, she has been a loyal member, she voluntarily and cheerfully surrendered to the general government, without stint or reservation, the rich revenues from foreign imports, which her geographical position, commanding at once the ocean and the lakes, would have enabled her, with any views less comprehensive and national, practically to monopolize.

For the sake of that priceless Union, she gave up all to the common treasury, for the very purpose of enabling the national government, then called into being, fully and faithfully to discharge its sovereign and transcendent duties, among which none was more conspicuous or emphatic than the solemn and perpetual obligation imposed by the constitution, "to provide for the common defense of the States." She does not presume or desire to calculate the value, or count the cost, of that glorious national structure, and nevertheless, in view of the scanty measure of protection and relief she now asks, far less for herself than the loyal group of sister States, richly clustering around the lakes, she cannot refrain from stating that the duties collected at the single port of New York, and faithfully paid over to the national treasury, already amount to $971,003,527; of which immense sum $335,235,855 is included in the single decade from 1850 to 1860. These duties, it is true, were eventually paid by the consumers of foreign products, scattered broadcast throughout the nation, but it must be remembered that of those consumers, a population of 10,858,005 are embraced within the States adjacent to the lakes, without including the narrow but very valuable strip of territory on those waters belonging to Pennsylvania.

How much, or rather how little has been done by the general government to provide for the common defense of these States around these inland seas from hostile attack, sufficiently appears from the fact that the whole amount appropriated for every species of lake defense, up to the present moment, is but $1,676,650, while on the other hand the cost of the fortifications alone on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions expended on the navy, has been $34,487,809.

To these facts the attention of the general government is now invited, in no spirit of complaint or supplication, but only of unaffected filial respect. New York did not complain even in 1811, when the government, then administered by President Madison, denied the petition presented in her behalf by De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris, two of her first canal commissioners, seeking the scanty measure of aid which, at that early day, she really required for pushing the Erie Canal through her nearly untrodden territory out to the great national wilderness around the lakes. The refusal, not particularly parental in tone or manner, served only to invigorate her youthful and unaided efforts, and compelled her to win alone the reputation she gladly would have shared with the ever-honored Union, of which she was, and is, and ever will remain, a dutiful and obedient member. But the present exigencies of her canals, like those of the kindred canal of Illinois, are wholly national; the duty of adapting them to the common defense emphatically and exclusively national; and it would be neither just nor generous to require either her or Illinois separately to burthen their people for objects plainly of primary interest and necessity to all the States.

II. The question then arises, cannot the United States now afford to expend the amount necessary to defend these lakes, with their immense fleets of commercial vessels, from maritime aggression; and this brings us to the class of facts secondly above proposed for examination, involving the national importance of the commerce of the lakes.

They will conclusively show that the national commerce for which the lakes afford the natural channel, constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength; that it has now attained such dimensions that the general government cannot, wisely or safely, neglect or disregard it; and that, even for fiscal purposes, its pecuniary value is so great, with a prospect of increase so enormous, that the nation cannot afford, for a moment, to leave it exposed to any possibility of disturbance.

The present condition and past growth of this commerce will need to be stated somewhat in detail. It is so interwoven with the Erie canal, its great national outlet to the ocean, that the history of neither can be complete without including both.

The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, with the scanty dimensions of forty feet wide and four feet deep, was regarded, for several years after its completion, by a considerable portion of our population, as a local work, mainly intended for the State of New York and its local commerce. Nor was this narrow view, at the time, particularly surprising, for, as late as the close of navigation in 1837, of the total weight of the cargoes carried on the canal (somewhat inaccurately denominated in the official tables as its "tonnage,") being 387,506 tons in all, the local proportion furnished by the State was 331,281, while that of the cargoes coming from States west of her limits, and which for brevity, may be called its "national commerce," amounted only to 56,255. Nothwithstanding this disparity, and the slender portion then furnished by the West, an effort was made in the legislature of 1838, for nationalizing the canal, at least, in public opinion, by pointing out the latent capacity of the agriculture of the States around the lakes, and its inevitable effect in reversing the proportions then existing between the local and the national cargoes. Differences of opinion, honestly entertained, on such a point, could be settled only by time. Twenty-four years have now elapsed, and the following is the result.

TONS REACHING TIDE-WATER BY THE ERIE CANAL.

	Local.	National.
1837	331,251	56,255
1842	158,[illegible]	221,176
1847	618,413	812,840
1856	374,580	1,212,550
1861	291,184	2,156,435

It will thus be seen that the proportions which, in 1838, were four to one in favor of the "local" commerce, were so entirely reversed that in 1861 they became nearly eight to one in favor of the "national."

To further analyzing the official tables we shall readily detect the cause of this immense increase of the national commerce, in the rapid development of the agriculture of the West, which may be regarded as "national agriculture," in contradistinction to the local agriculture of New York. The comparative progress of this interior agriculture is strikingly manifested in the cargoes of wheat and wheat flour carried by the canal, being, in barrels:

	Local.	National.
In 1837	747,676	284,902
In 1842	543,064	1,146,292
In 1847	691,106	3,989,232
In 1856	276,034	3,209,741
In 1861	745,022	6,712,233

If to this be added the very important element of Indian corn (the transportation and consumption of which have reached only their infant stages), and the contrast will yet be more striking.

	Brls.
The "national" wheat and flour carried on the canal in 1861, was	6,712,233
The "national" corn was	6,796,390
Total	13,498,523
The "local" wheat and flour was 745,022	
The "local" corn was 310,510	
	955,532

showing a "national" proportion, in these two cereals, exceeding thirteen to one.

A similar disparity also exists in the products of "the forest," being, in tons—

	Local.	National.
In 1837	174,733	7,637
In 1842	145,623	31,069
In 1847	325,653	117,323
In 1856	173,6[illegible]8	335,797
In 1860	166,687	647,765

The fact may also be added, though rather incidental to the main subject, that the 494,057 tons of mineral coal transported through the canal and its branches in 1861 were exclusively furnished by the coal fields and coal bearing mountains of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and transmuted into gold by that very transportation.

It is on these facts that we claim that the Erie Canal, with the Oswego Canal as its coequal and complement, has now practically become what its early projectors and friends insisted it would eventually become, a national canal. Like the national city of New York, geographically included within the limits of a single State, it belongs virtually to the nation. Its great office is to transport, not the trifling local products of any single State, but the accumulated products and fabrics of great groups of States to and from each other, and to and from foreign nations. Any measures for protecting its commerce, or in any way cheapening its means of transportation, inure to the benefit of the State of New York only in the scanty proportions above exhibited, being at present but one in thirteen for its most valuable cargoes; and even that proportion, small as it is, must steadily diminish under the resistless progress of our western agriculture.

The Erie and Oswego canals carry but a portion of the commerce of the lakes. Nearly all the merchandise which ascends the lakes, requiring expeditious movement, is carried, as it properly should be, by the railways, which also carry a small portion of the descending cargoes.

Of the descending agricultural products, the proportions of flour and grain coming from the lakes and carried eastward, in 1861, were as follows:

From Buffalo	51¼ per cent.
From Oswego	15¾ per cent.
From Dunkirk and Suspen'n Bridge	9 per cent.
From minor points in New York	11¾ per cent.
	87¾ per cent.
Descending the St. Lawrence to Montreal	12¼ per cent.
	100

In respect to the total amount of the commerce of the lakes, it may be stated in general, that the descending portion consists mainly of agricultural products, with a moderate per centage from the forests and mineral regions; and that the ascending portion embraces the equivalent amount of manufactures, merchandise, and other products or property received in exchange. Its pecuniary value in both directions is between two and three hundred millions.

This descending commerce is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years. In 1837 it contributed to the Erie canal, in values, but $4,713,636. So slow was its early progress, that, as late as 1841, the amount of wheat and flour received at Buffalo was but 5,785,960 bushels; and of Indian corn, but 201,031 bushels:

Wheat and flour increased in 1851 to	10,609,341
Wheat and flour increased in 1856 to	14,095,011
Wheat and flour increased in 1860 to	24,014,394
Wheat and flour increased in 1861 to	27,978,175
Corn increased in 1851 to	5,988,775
Corn increased in 1856 to	9,633,277
Corn increased in 1860 to	11,388,917
Corn increased in 1861 to	21,026,651

Being 59,007,832 bushels of these two cereals, with about 2,000,000 of smaller grains.

The total amount of cereals of all descriptions carried on the lakes, and consisting almost exclusively of wheat, and flour, and Indian corn, as extracted from the carefully prepared reports of the boards of trade of their principal cities, is as follows:

	Bushels.
From Chicago	54,167,007
From Milwaukee	18,778,629
From Toledo	18,776,510
From Detroit	7,167,450
Estimated for other ports	3,000,000
Total	101,819,596

The proportions may not be entirely accurate, but they suffice for the main purpose, which is to bring boldly out the one, gigantic and all but overwhelming fact, that the cereal wealth, yearly floated on these waters, now exceeds 100,000,000 of bushels. It is difficult to present a distinct idea of a quantity so enormous. Suffice it to say that the portion of it (about two-thirds) moving to market on the Erie and Oswego canals requires a line of boats more than forty miles long to carry it. The whole hundred millions of bushels, if placed in a single line of barrels of five bushels each, would span the American Continent from New York to San Francisco, with a remnant nearly long enough to cross the Pacific. Shall not the American fleets, which yearly carry a mass of food so enormous, be protected from maritime assault and devastation?

The limits of the present communication forbid the full consideration of the transcendent importance of a cereal wealth, so immense and capable of such enormous increase. Its existence is a new fact in the history of man. In quantity, it already much exceeds the whole export of cereals from the Russian Empire, the great compeer of the United States. Under the comprehensive and magnanimous statesmanship of that truly continental power, a magnificent system of canals and river improvements, and railways, steadily prosecuted through every political vicissitude, from the days of Peter the Great down to the reign of the present enlightened Emperor, connects its vast agricultural interior with the ocean and the Mediterranean, through the Baltic, the White, and the Black seas—encircling the Empire with points of agricultural export stretching round from Odessa to Riga and St. Petersburg, and thence away to Archangel—and yet its total yearly export of cereals was, in 1854, but 27,000,000 of bushels, and in 1857 only 49,000,000, being a little less than half the amount carried in 1861 upon our American lakes.

It was the constant aim and effort of ancient Rome, even in the zenith of its power, to provision the capital and the adjacent provinces from the outlaying portions of the empire. The yearly crop contributed by Egypt, under Ptolemy Philadelphus, was 15,000,000 bushels. Under the prudent administration of the Emperor Severus, a large store of corn was accumulated and kept on hand, sufficient to guard the empire from famine for seven years. The total amount thus provided was but 190,000,000 of bushels. The product in 1859 of cereals in the five lake States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was 250,000,000 of bushels; being of wheat, 39,000,000, and of Indian corn 177,000,000. In ten years, as shown by the census of 1860, it increased to 354,000,000 bushels: being of wheat, 78,000,000, and corn, 275,000,000, the residue consisting of the smaller grains.

Nor is this all. A prospect far more grand and national is just opening on the commerce of the lakes. The great and long-cherished measure of connecting their southwestern extremity, by an adequate water communication, directly with the Mississippi, near its confluence with the Missouri, and thus uniting, in one vast continental system, the broad basin of the lakes with the great network of navigable rivers, outspread for thousands of miles over the wide expanse of the great central interior of the Union, is now awaiting the decision of the national legislature, which, in view of responsibilities so august, might well resume the significant title of "Continental Congress," adopted by their fathers. Let us not attempt to lift the vail from a future so stupendous, inevitably destined to repeat, on a yet grander scale, that immense agricultural development around the lakes which has now become historical. The rich cereals of Missouri, and Iowa, and Minnesota, and Kansas, States just creeping from their cradles, are already numbered by hundreds of millions of bushels, much of it perishing or wastefully consumed for fuel, merely for the want of this new avenue to the Atlantic.

The prediction in 1838 that our great interior States must eventually "become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities," though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united like ours, under a common government, is now, at least partially, obeyed.

The wheat crops of New York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 8,681,000 bushels, hardly enough to feed her population one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New England were but 1,077,009, sufficient only for three week's consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole republic is especially interested in securing the food bearing vessels of the lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the 3,000,000 of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West the bread which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West, that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West, reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form, increasing the sum of our foreign exports.

It was a fortunate, if not a providential, coincidence, which led, in 1846, to the removal of the artificial and arbitrary restraints on the freedom of commerce, created by the British corn laws, just as the vast agricultural power of our lake States began to dawn on the civilized world. The imports of cereals into the British Islands instantly rose from 37,918,600 bushels in 1846, to 115,039,000 bushels in 1860; and it may be safely affirmed that the year will never again arrive when those islands will yield food enough for their own consumption. Despite any and every struggle, the stern necessities of hunger will bind them at last, with bands stronger than iron, to the nation that can feed them.

Our tables of exports of domestic produce for the last forty years are replete with instruction as to the commercial and fiscal value, for national purposes, of the commerce of the lakes. The total value of breadstuffs and provisions yearly exported to foreign countries, as exhibited by those tables, was $12,341,901 in 1821; and in 1836, had actually diminished to $10,624,130; and again in 1838, to $9,636,650. Up to 1845, it had increased only to $16,743,421, but in 1847, when the agricultural products of the great interior States began to pour in heavily from the lakes, (as shown by that unerring barometer, the Erie canal,) it rose at once to $68,701,921.

Since that time it has fluctuated more or less, with the varying necessities of the nations of Europe; but, in 1856, the amount had reached $77,187,301, which was again increased in the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, to $93,969,682, exclusive of $4,245,410 in cattle, hides and tallow, which, for the present inquiry, might be fairly included. It is a fact of much significance that, in the year last mentioned, the total value of the cotton exported was but $34,051,482, and during the current year little or nothing, conclusively showing that we shall be compelled, at least for a season, mainly to rely on our exports of food and our manufactures, which are its direct and indirect derivative, for the means of importing the duty-paying foreign commodities from which the Treasury must derive its revenues, apart from taxation. The value of the manufactures exported in the year last mentioned (excluding those of cotton, which were $7,957,038) was $25,149,037, which, added to the $93,963,682 of food, makes a total export of $119,118,689. This sum will purchase its equivalent in foreign commodities on which an average in port duty of twenty-five per cent would be $29,779,471; conclusively demonstrating that the commerce of the lakes, for which these national canals furnish the necessary outlets to the seaboard, has become eminently and emphatically national in its character and consequences; that it constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength, political, commercial and fiscal; and that, in all these respects, it has now attained a national importance that American statesmen will not willingly, and cannot safely disregard.

With the view thus presented of the direct influence of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports in return, it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New York and Illinois canals were to cost even $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly quantity but 10,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase, would shortly reimburse the whole amount.

In conclusion, it remains only to notice an objection, which possibly may be urged by individuals of timid temperament, that the great national work of uniting the Hudson through the canals and lakes with the Mississippi by an unbroken water communication, affording ample means, not only of public defense but of rapidly increasing the national commerce, and its consequent contributions to the common treasury, is a measure to be considered only during a period of peace, and should not be undertaken or encouraged at the present time now until the pending effort to dismember the Union shall be finally terminated.

The force of this objection is not apparent. On the contrary, if the nation has temporarily lost a portion of its resources, it needs all the more to foster and replenish the residue. If one-half the body politic be paralyzed, it is surely wise to strengthen the other. Nor is the real ability of the government to discharge all its duties really impaired to any serious extent. Despite the sneers of open enemies or treacherous friends on either side of the Atlantic, our country, in substantial credit, in agricultural wealth, in manufacturing power, and, above all, in every element of moral force, never stood higher.

Nor would any national adversity, however severe, justify the abandonment or disregard of a distinct constitutional obligation, or the neglect of measures plainly calculated to increase our fiscal power, and encourage the industry and commerce of our loyal people. The hour of adversity is the time to try both men and nations. It is the opportunity kindly accorded to them by Providence, to show the surrounding world, their steady courage, their calm consciousness of strength, their indomitable self-sustaining power.

Such has been the example of every nation truly great. The British government bravely contending, all but single handed, for nearly twenty years against the colossal power of the first Napoleon, did not for a moment neglect to foster the commerce which enabled it to maintain that very struggle. The sturdy old Hollanders, after inundating all their lands to resist their haughty enemy, fitted out a fleet to sweep the channel. It was amid the long and wasting wars of Louis the Fourteenth, that his great canal of Languedoc was constructed, under the consummate statesmanship of Colbert, to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. Its triumphant completion, immortalized by the historian and the poet, was solemnly celebrated amid the benedictions of the Church, and the acclamations of assembled France.

The American Lakes, with the enlarged canals of New York and Illinois as their chief accessories, if laid down on the map of Europe, would reach from the Atlantic to the Volga, and open an unbroken navigation through a majestic line of principalities, monarchies and empires, for ages disunited, and widely differing in language, laws, and race. By a beneficent Providence, this splendid series of connecting waters has been committed to the American Union, for its highest purposes, both in war and peace. It is for the honored head of the government now to show, that fully recognizing this solemn trust, he is ready, with the co-operation of Congress, to go vigorously forward, and complete a work so important to the American people, for all coming ages.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the State of New York, by

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

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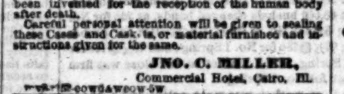

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OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
ap11-p251-3m

Safes.

CALL AND EXAMINE
BURKE & BARNES'
CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF
SAFES.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
193 and 195 South Water street.
[ap11-p236-1y]

GREAT FIRE IN TROY,
Saturday, May 10th, 1862.
LILLIE'S SAFES
TRIUMPHANT!
Over forty SAFES of this manufacture were subjected to the fiery ordeal for twenty-four hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing LILLIE'S Celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
H. B. HUBBLE, Agent,
No. 196 Broadway, New York.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
FRY & HOLMES,
Agents for the Northwest,
my19-r890-1m 83 State street, Chicago, Ill.

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL ARMS
AND LEGS,
And Welch's Splints.
Orders addressed to
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph street,
Or, H. C. GILLETT, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
General Western Agents, will receive prompt attention.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & HARRIS,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on all New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. ja5-r685-1m

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution,
267 STATE STREET.
Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. my23-r573-1m

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 58 West Randolph Street.
my17-r1-1y

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING.
No. 139 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
mh15-n858-3m

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. ja16

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g341-1y

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients,
DR. ALLPORT
Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, as far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.
Chicago, May 19th, 1862. my20-r672-3m

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my15-r359-3m

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR
THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.
OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE U. S. A., Chicago, June 9, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 19th inst., at 12 m., for furnishing complete rations to the U. S. troops and prisoners of war, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.
COMPOSITION OF RATION.
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal, and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt. Thrice per week, an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man. Twice per week one gallon of molasses to every one hundred rations.
Fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of the Post, Detachment, or Regiment, may require it in lieu of salt meat.
Bidders in their bids are required to mention the contract price of the component parts of the ration, in order that such fractions of the ration as may be required for consumption in hospital, may be charged at the fractional contract price.
Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Each bid will also mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence."
The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality, and the undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids.
All bids not strictly in compliance with this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.
JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Captain 16th Infantry,
Act'g Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army.
je10-s50-10t

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.
The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH,
Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.
☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.
my6-r73-3m

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.
ABIGAIL P. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.
Chicago, June 3d, 1862. je3-r89-1d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED.—The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862.
je3-r86-6w JOHN TEARE, Administrator.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1858, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described; to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows: One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same, or any part or parts thereof, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.
And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.
And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the same, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89) and ninety (90), all in B osson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, together with all the lots included within said boundaries and said streets, all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.
And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (August 25, A. D. 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises in said mortgage described, being the same premises above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.
Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded in Book 81 of Mortgages, commencing at page 142 of said book.
Chicago, June 18, 1862. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
je19-s60-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert C. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Boyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Lot Number twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the south west fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, described as follows, commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringgold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringgold Place four hundred and five and two-tenths feet ... to a stake fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot ... west of the centre of the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northward on the parallel with said east track of said Railroad four hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths feet ... to a stake on the south line of Commerce street, ... thence west along the south line of Commerce street ... to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet avenue ... to the place of beginning, containing about one-third acres ... Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert C. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to any and side track of the premises by virtue of any ... with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of said sale.
SUMNER MARBLE,
Special Master in Chancery.
GARY? & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.
Chicago, May 29th, 1862. my31-r[illegible]

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Sewing Machines.
101 DEARBORN STREET.
[my25-r69-1m]

Transportation.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock this SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock for ONTONAGON, calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. E. HARVEY & CO.,
ap11-p369-3m 123 and 125 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD,
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
☞ TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my30-r767-3m

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART.
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN,	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For through bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, ... Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 115 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
J. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
... Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENDALL? & ... Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WAIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p385-3m

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 138 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Felton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Bacon, Toledo. E. B. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap1-p334m]

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain P. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c., Pikes Peak, ... offering to merchants and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.
Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places them within seventy-five hours traveling time of New York and Philadelphia.
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKE. JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk.
Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and will arrive at Leavenworth in time to connect with the Express Train going East same day.
Passengers leaving St. Joseph at 5:30 P. M. on arrival of the H. & St. Joseph Train, will arrive at Leavenworth and Lawrence next morning ... in time to make connections ... Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.
All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats, free of charge for handling.
For further information address
B. FORD, Superintendent,
Or, H. Q. FERGUSON, Secretary,
my13-r362-3m Saint Joseph, Mo.

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!!
ROOFING!!!
BARRETT, POWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS,
And Dealers in
Roofing Material and Coal Tar.
We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials for ... the same.
BARRETT'S ROOFING
Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings.
Office No. 5 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
ap23-p439-1y

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE CITY.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House last evening were Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, and Dean Richmond of Buffalo, New York.

MR. EVERETT'S LECTURE.—Hon. Edward Everett, it should be remembered, lectures this evening at Bryan Hall, his subject is "The Pretexts for the Present Rebellion." Those who heard Mr. Everett in his previous effort, will not fail to listen to the distinguished orator to-night.

☞ For a choice assortment of the strawberry trade of Chicago, and judging from a lot received by Messrs. Huntington & Co., fresh arrivals, etc., No. 7 South Clark street, yesterday, from the garden of Geo. E. Kimball, Esq., Iowa City, we should consider her entitled to some. They were some of the finest berries we have seen this season.

CRICKET CHALLENGE.—Twenty-two of Aurora's "chosen cricket players" invite a like number of players from Chicago to meet them in that place on Friday next, the day of the grand excursion from our city to Aurora, on conditions to be made upon the grounds. Bats and balls will be furnished there, and those wishing to accept this challenge, are requested to drop a note to-day to that city, addressed "Aurora."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—INSTALLATION.—The council called by this church to assist in the installation of Rev. J. R. Shipherd, meets this afternoon at two o'clock, at the house of worship, corner of Van Buren street and 3d Avenue. The services connected with the installation will take place in the evening, at a quarter to eight o'clock. All friends of the church, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

YOUNG THIEF.—A boy about thirteen years of age was arrested last night by the North Side Police, charged with stealing a silver watch of the value of $12 from his employer, Morris Drukker, at No. 192 North Clark st. He had been with Mr. D. but one day, commencing Tuesday morning, and on the following day he was missing and so was the watch. He confessed the theft, and said he had sold it for $1.50. He will be examined this morning in the Police Court.

HELD TO BAIL.—The final examination in the case of Henry Treckel and his wife Wilhelmina, charged with larceny from the store of A. G. Downs, was held yesterday afternoon before Justice Morse, at the Central Police Station, before Justice Milliken, resulting in holding the parties in the sum of $500 for trial in the Recorder's Court. There is no doubt but they have been carrying on the shoplifting business a long time, as the place and manner of their living precludes the supposition of their having come by them honestly.

MECHANICAL, FINE ART, AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—We notice that the directors of the Mechanics' Institute are making preparations to hold the eleventh annual fair and exhibition of the Institute some time in the early part of September next. We are informed that a large and commodious building has been secured for that purpose, affording ample accommodations for all who wish to bring before the public the products of their ingenuity and skill. We hope the manufacturer, the artist, the artisan and mechanic, will fully respond to the efforts of the directors, and make the exhibition superior to any previously held in this city.

PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn of the promotion of Captain Kowald, formerly of the Turner Union Cadets, to the position of Major of Colonel Waters' Germania Regiment of Cuhp Butler. Major Kowald was for many years a citizen of Chicago. At the breaking out of the war he was elected captain of the Union Cadets, one of the first companies to leave the city, and proceeded with them to Cairo, doing good service there under Gen. Prentiss. He is a soldier by profession, having served as lieutenant in Sierwig Holstein in 1848-'49, and under the Duke of Coburg at the hard-fought battle of Kenderfourdo, on the 9th of April, 1849, and in his new position we have no doubt will do honor to the country of his adoption, and gain fresh laurels for himself. The regiment to which he is attached needing a few good men, Major Kowald has opened a recruiting office at No. 143 Randolph street, and those wishing to fight under experienced officers would do well to enlist with him.

THAT PRESBYTERIAN EXCURSION.—The picnic to come off on Saturday next is to be one of more than ordinary interest, combining as it does two worthy and interesting objects, viz: the meeting of the First, Third, Olivet, Westminster, Calvary and Edwards churches with the Second Presbyterian, on the occasion of their twentieth anniversary, and by whose invitation the above churches are cordially invited to be present and participate with them. This of itself should be sufficient to induce a full attendance. It is a rare sight to see a pastor and congregation that have lived and labored so harmoniously for the twenty years. Now, let the parent church and all the offspring unite in a general inauksgiving. Let them come together and make the woods resound with their rejoicing. The other object is to help with our mites the little sister church at Lake Forest to complete their house of worship. It combines pleasure with benevolence. So take your basket, with the sandwiches and cake, and John Wright will do the (w)right thing with strawberries and ice cream. So bay your ticket (only fifty cents) and take your friends and go, if possible, but buy a ticket at any rate. The proceeds will go to help finish the church at Lake Forest. See advertisement.

Death of Bolton F. Strother.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the bar convened at the rooms of the Law Institute yesterday afternoon, to take action upon the death of their deceased brother B. F. Strother.

Hon. George Manniere was called to the Chair, and Cyrus Bentley, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Hon. Van H. Higgins addressed the meeting. He had been associated with the deceased through many years in the intimate relation of professional partnership. In all their intercourse together they had never had an unpleasant word.

Mr. Strother was a man of many noble qualities of head and heart; pure in motive, of strict integrity, faithful in the performance of his professional duties, in social intercourse genial, frank and generous to a fault.

Mr. Strother was a native of London county, in the State of Virginia, whence he came early in life with his parents to reside in Galena. He, however, resorted to one of the Universities of his native State for the acquirement of his education, and subsequently returned to Galena, and entered the office of Messrs. Hempstead & Washburne, (the latter of whom is now Member of Congress from the Galena district,) where he commenced the study of law. In about the year 1846 he entered the office of Mr. Higgins, where he continued his studies for a few months, until Mr. Higgins, having gained such favorable impressions from the industrious and studious habits of the deceased, tendered him a partnership, which was accepted. They continued together in the practice of their profession in Galena until about the year 1853, when they moved to Chicago, where they remained together as partners until about the year 1856, at which time Mr. Strother, coming into the possession of what seemed at the time a large estate, which required so much of his time and attention as to render it incompatible for him to pursue his professional calling, he retired from the practice.

Mr. Strother was soon after appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Chicago, which always seemed to Mr. Higgins to have been an unfortunate appointment for the deceased. Since that time their pursuits had been diverse one from the other, and their acquaintance had not been so intimate as before.

Judge Higgins stated that the funeral of the deceased would occur to-day, and expressed the hope that there would be a general attendance on the part of the members of the Bar.

Addresses were also made by H. P. Wade, Esq., Samuel Ashton, Esq., and J. B. Thomas, Esq.

On motion of Judge Higgins, committees to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar, at the death of Mr. Strother, and to make arrangements for attendance upon the funeral, were adopted.

The Chairman announced the following as the committees:

On Resolutions—Hon. Van H. Higgins, Samuel Ashton, Esq., John O. Rogers, Esq., W. K. McAllister, Esq., and H. M. Shone, Esq.

On arrangements—Hon. Edward Manning Ashton, Esq., J. B. Thomas, Esq., and F. W. Tourtellotte, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning at the same place, at which time the committee on resolutions will report.

Imprisonment for Debt—Important Decision.

The following is the decision of Judge Masterre, delivered in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, upon the motion to discharge the ball in the case of Hildebrand vs. Lill:

In Circuit Court, of June Term, 1862. Philomon Hildebrand vs. William Lill. Motion to discharge bail.

OPINION OF JUDGE MASTERS.

The defendant was arrested and held to bail upon an affidavit "that the plaintiff alleging a breach of promise of marriage on his part, and that the damages were laid by him at the sum of $20,000, and a motion is now made to discharge the bail given in pursuance of that order.

The ground in the affidavit, upon which the right of the plaintiff to capias is asserted, is the alleged fraud of the defendant in the contract of marriage set forth in the affidavit, and the defendant rests the motion for a discharge of bail, in the first instance, upon his denial by affidavit of the truth of the allegation of fraud. The plaintiff here interposes a preliminary objection that it appears that the defendant's affidavit should be stricken from the files, on the ground that no explanatory or contradictory affidavit is to be handed in a motion to discharge bail. First, therefore, as to this objection.

At common law, where there was a certain debt to the amount of twenty pounds, or damages to that amount, where a right to a sum of money, as in assumpsit or covenant for the payment of money, the defendant might be arrested, *or a matter of course*, on an affidavit shortly stating the cause of action. On the other hand, however, where the damages were uncertain, and therefore unascertained, there could be no arrest without a special order of the court or a judge upon a full affidavit of the circumstances. For it would be unreasonable that the defendant should be arrested for a large amount of damages claimed, and be detained in custody until the trial, when it was ascertained that the damages were laid at a sum much beyond the reach of the plaintiff's claim. This rule of practice has been in force in this State from the beginning, and is essential to the protection of fraud in the contract itself. If guilty of this kind of fraud, then his imprisonment might be continued under the statute law, until the trial of the cause, or until the arrest was on mesne process, or until satisfied in the event of his failure to recover damages. The policy of those States opened the door to the honest debtor who surrendered his property to his creditors without a sufficient fund to meet their claims or not, but as a punishment left the honest debtor to the mercy of the plaintiff, to be dealt with by them according to the course of the common law.

That the clause of our constitution above cited was taken in substance from those of North Carolina and Kentucky, is not only manifest from the language of the provision, but from the fact that the whole article in our constitution devoted to fundamental principles, in which this clause is found, was taken with a few modifications almost *verbatim et literatim* from the constitution of Kentucky. The provision for this in part to be found in the fact that many, if not all of the controlling men in the convention which framed the first constitution of this State, were either from Kentucky or North Carolina and Tennessee, as indeed were the leading men in the history of the early settlers of the State. That clause of those constitutions was however, adopted with one radical modification in this State, that is, that instead of a perpetual imprisonment, the debtor was allowed, and provision made for his discharge upon the surrender of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in the same manner as prescribed by law.

The second ground assigned by the defendant in support of his motion is this, viz: That the affidavit does not show a sufficient cause for holding to bail. This ground, for clearness of discussion, may be resolved into two distinct views or positions. First, that conceding all the facts alleged in the plaintiff's affidavit to be true, yet they do not fulfill the requirements of fraud in other words, do not constitute fraud in a legal sense, however great an offense in morals may be implied therefrom, and for this the bail is entitled to be discharged; and second, that the facts do not even seem, the right to a capias against the body of a debtor was a matter of right conmense as well in the first instance where the debtor was guilty of fraud or not. It was a process resorted to at the mere election of the plaintiff and without regard to the question offraud in the inception of the debt or in the disposition of his property to avoid or defeat his collection. A simple glance at the provisions cited from the constitutions of North Carolina and Kentucky, will prove that it was not the intention of the framers of either of those instruments to revoke, annul or abrogate the common law remedy by capias, but merely to declare that the person of the debtor should not be *continued* in prison after delivering his estate in good faith for the benefit of his creditors, unless in cases where there was strong presumption of fraud. What is meant by the words "strong presumption of fraud" can only have been in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution, as the party was only entitled to a discharge in a summary way *upon his surrendering* his property, and any fraud in this respect would defeat his application to be discharged, or a matter of fraud in the contract itself. If guilty of this kind of fraud, then his imprisonment might be continued under the statute law, until the trial of the cause, or until the arrest was on mesne process, or until satisfied in the event of his failure to recover damages. The policy of those States opened the door to the honest debtor who surrendered his property to his creditors without a sufficient fund to meet their claims or not, but as a punishment left the honest debtor to the mercy of the plaintiff, to be dealt with by them according to the course of the common law.

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Auction Sales.

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Of Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Jewelry, in lots to suit purchasers.
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Every Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock,
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Sales advertised with Wholesale Lists.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7 1-2 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the talented Tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who will appear for the last time,
On Thursday, June 19th,
In Shakspeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....J. WILKES BOOTH
Richmond.....
Buckingham.....
Queen Elizabeth.....Miss Ida[illegible]
To conclude with the
OBSTINATE FAMILY.
[illegible] Friday, Benefit of Mr. Booth.
Mr. Booth's engagement, which has proved a [illegible] success, will positively close on Saturday next.

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW
Will exhibit at corner of
Michigan avenue and Randolph-st.
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.
DAN RICE HIMSELF,
Will personally appear at Every Performance, Day and Night.
Admission to Box, Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
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SEATS FOR EVERYBODY
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The [illegible] Band, composed of No. 19 of Chicago's Finest Musicians, having filled the places of the members who left a few days ago, the [illegible] Band is now prepared to furnish "good conditions." The names of the old members, viz: T. Barnard, Leader; Wm. Post, Musical Director; C. Nuenberger, Wm. Schumacher, F. Wirth, J. Hoffman and Leo Schmidt, have been retained, and Prof. Wm. Nevins, And we have been joined by Mr. [illegible] late Professor of Bodeworth's Band, New York; John Schmidt, late Professor of Music, and Leo Schmidt, Wm. Stadelhofer. With this combination of talent we hope to merit and kindly receive a liberal patronage that has so long and kindly been extended to the Light Guard Band.
Address, T. BARNARD, Leader, Chicago, Ill.

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Light Guard Band,
Office 67 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Soirees, Concerts, &c.
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TO RENT—Cottage to Rent with Furniture for sale.—The Cottage No. 6 W. Huron street, near the corner of Wells, is to Rent (nearly all new) for sale at a bargain if applied soon. Apply to O. W. TUTTLE, Box of Bonesteel.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, brick House, No. 267 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements, and will be rented low. Also, rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c., &c., will be given immediately. Inquire of C. H. Judy, Tribune Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for time if purchased. All Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not remove to take the country.
W. H. HALLETT, 136 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad solicited.
W. A. ADAMS,
No. 96 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A large front room furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, also, accommodations for day boarders at 19 Randolph-st.

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, rooms for a few day boarders at 38 Monroe street.

BOARDING—On Michigan avenue, with a room for a married couple, or a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had by addressing (with references) C, Box 47.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 77 Fourth-av., between Madison street, only a few minutes walk from the Post Office. Terms moderate. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front Parlor, also a gut of rooms, to be let with board, at No. 61 Harrison street, two doors from Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

General Notices.

DOES ANY ONE WANT A
BUT AN
A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON
MADE BY COAN & TENBROOK.
Argood as new—cost $125.
WILL SELL FOR $100, CASH.
Or trade for a lighter one. Said wagon made for carrying from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. I will call for it.
CALL AT CLARK'S LIVERY STABLE,
Opposite Custom House
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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

BRIEFS OF RELIGIOUS SECESSION AT THE CAPITAL.

The Government takes the sound and course—though somewhat tardy, view that the sanctuaries at Washington where distant rectors and dainty pastors have been accustomed to hold up their white hands in supplication for Jeff. Davis, and preach deep damnation to federal rule, may be better employed as the havens of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union. So four hospitals, spacious and airy, have been added to the list, and there are four less dens of disloyalty. Doubtless it is greatly to the disgust of the rectors and the silly women of their flocks, but they have only themselves to blame. "The way of transgressors" of the rebel stamp is getting particularly thorny.

THE TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts has become a law. It will of itself work important social revolutions in Southern communities, if its provisions, given briefly in abstract in our dispatches elsewhere, are faithfully carried out, as we hope they may be, by the commissioners. But these must be unlike our pro-slavery generals. If their purpose be to save slavery, the commissioners will doubtless let the taxes go by default, even as those other allow the war against traitors to move slowly and with half its efficiency. The collection of taxes under this act implies of necessity that the rebels must pay the sums assessed, or that in default the same be collected from the estates by processes enumerated in the body of the bill, and if the traitors of this bill be passed in the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, who does not see that there will be a sufficiency of "forces and families residing on the land," who will on wages or shares meet the requirements stipulated. The poor whites of the South will have an opening offered them for their elevation, and the blacks will be eager to come in on these shares. It is surely possible that the rebel masters will pay these taxes, and all the changes indicated in this bill will follow in due course. But let us have its fellow forthwith, in the confiscation of every slave of a rebel master.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

It is ordinarily a part of a curative process to drive the disease as far as possible from the vitals; but in this war for the Union "the plan" has been anything but that. Thus while all other parts of the field are giving satisfactory returns, Virginia and the vicinity of the capital are still made the centre of doubt and anxiety, and give as yet very little to satisfy the historian of the war that all has been done that military vigor and skill could do in this very heart of the great contest. Driven from the extremities, gathering their sea-coast, the campaign in Virginia, taken all in all, has been an ample invitation to the Confederate leaders to recuperate their forces there, take all the time and consume all the means necessary for preparation they may desire, exercising meanwhile only a generous rivalry in *fortifying*.

The recent battle in the Shenandoah valley, an engagement severe and unfinished at last accounts, is sufficient proof that Gen. Fremont has enough on his hands. The small map we give accompanying the dispatches, shows the relation of Harrisonburg to the other points on Fremont's route down the valley. Eastward, by a forty miles' march from Gordonsville, and thence by sixty miles of railroad to Richmond it is made sufficiently accessible for Jackson's column to have been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and this doubtless has been done. Fremont's defeat would reopen the valley of the Shenandoah, and possibly offer what the rebel leaders crave, the route into Pennsylvania. It is useless to deny that for its moral effect abroad the Confederates covet a foray into a free State. And the Virginia policy if it has not invited this, has very liberally helped its promise.

THE RESTORATION.

After the conquest of the rebellious district must come the more tardy work of restoration of order and prosperity under the Union, to the communities where treason has had full sway. The occupation of New Orleans, Memphis, and other leading commercial centres of the South by Federal troops marks the war era closed as regards those cities and the more difficult and delicate process of rehabilitation begun. At the first aspect the prospect is little encouraging. Trade has dried up in its channels for lack of material, and of currency. The first duty of the Federal generals becomes the humane one of feeding the poor, while the rich scowl from behind their closed shutters, and as openly as they dare, attest their hatred of the "Northern invaders."

But there is a channel through which the heart of the rebellion will be peacefully reached and its last resources drained—*Commerce*. The danger to the rebel cause of a re-awakened trade has all along stood confessed in the eager zeal with which the rebel leaders have urged the people of the South to burn up their staples, and cease from their production. The conspirators were well aware that there would be a temptation in the possession of high piled cotton bales and sugar hogsheads which the Southern planter would not resist when exposed to the old time lure of gold or Federal notes. It has been the prominent policy of the rebel leaders to deliver the South from the peril involved in the condition of the border of staples demanded in the markets of the world, especially when that border proved to be desperately cut of the wonted comforts of existence.

But still more plainly is the danger to the rebel cause stated in the "*Circular to the Cotton Planters*," which has been widely published by the Southern press. It makes this remarkable admission: "IF COMMERCE BE ONCE REVIVED WE ARE RUINED FOREVER." Revived it will be, and it has already begun. Our dispatches of last evening state that already the promise of shipments from Memphis Northward is large, and in excess of present facilities of transport. A few weeks and the trade of the Mississippi will have been largely revived, and under Federal protection for such time as may be necessary, be it months or years, commerce will again fill the Mississippi Valley with its rich wealth. The jackal crew of rebel adventurers will diminish rapidly when once the South they have ruled with a rod of iron comes to be released from their enthralment, a despotism the most cruel and opprobrious the world has ever known. Commerce restored will bring unity in its train.

MEXICO AND THE REBELLION.

It is well known that the military organization which the secession leaders created for establishing their confederacy and resisting the power of the North was that called the "Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle," and the name given out for the creation of such institution, filled with political schooners and military aspirants, was to invade and conquer the northern provinces of Mexico, or if possible the whole of that devoted country. To protect such an unparalleled scheme of crime and piracy on a weak and friendly State, the pretence was set up that such an intervention in Mexican affairs was absolutely necessary to restore that torn and distracted country to a state of peace and prosperity; and also that the institution of slavery, on whose permanent and growing existence, so much of the true welfare of mankind depended, should not be exposed to the encroaching influence, and dangerous nearness of a State that cherished free institutions, so near its southern borders. In the avowed schemes, and well known proceedings and expectations of the Knights of the Golden Circle, we find all the ruling motives and purposes of the rebel leaders. Underlying the whole, the primitive work which was to hold up all the glorious fruits and foliage of this new creation, was slavery; while martial glory, the high deeds of knightly valor, the dazzling rewards of military rank, and the broad and rich provinces that were to be brought beneath the rule of the gallant captains, and illustrious soldiers, who had done signal feats of arms in this magnificent raid amid the deep valleys and glittering mines of Mexico, now relied upon to captivate the imagination, and fasten to the scheme all that was ambitious, ardent, and adventurous in the spirit of Southern men.

There is an element of speculation, and of gambling; of running great risks to reach great fortunes; of intense excitement in wild adventure and deadly danger; of staking all upon one throw, and standing the hazard of the die, that has a resistless and magic power over some men. There is a fascination in great crime, and an overmastering temptation in high and splendid villainy, to those born and raised in the midst of slavery. To the proud spirits bred up in lordly arrogance beneath the shadow of aristocratic society, nothing can be tamer than the Christain life of going about doing good; and scarcely any thing more repugnant, than stooping to bear the burdens of the lowly, or to share the toils and cares of the poor. The men from whom Rebellion fills its ranks are not so gospelled. Self-denial, self-sacrifice, and suffering for others, are the religious graces and divine privilege of the menial and the slave; but for this chosen breed of noble bloods heaven holds out the richer prizes of high place and large power; it endows them with loftier gifts of ambition, rank, and breeding; it promises them to wield the sword and the sceptre, and to crown them with homage and fame. Waste and barren of all inducements to exertion or enterprise, must the level fields of a popular government appear to such spirits. There is to this bad and reckless ambition, no hope to be found of superior place and lasting power, in the dismal plane of universal equality; and how void of all chance to the born aristocrat to have his own lordly will and way, must that dreary land seem in which justice and humanity guard the rights and redress the wrongs of the humblest. Such men, who claim to be by birth better than their fellows; who demand for their blood more indulgence and luxury, who believe that by nature they are born to rule, and others to submit; and who will never for a moment give up their inborn and divine right and privilege, to bow the heads, and plant their feet on the necks of other men, must, from their very disposition and make, either fling down and destroy all popular institutions, or perish in the effort; or else, finding the work to be hopeless here, go forth to other lands to work out the genuine fruits, the mischiefs and wrongs that are essential to their existence.

These noble rebels and ambitious traitors cannot destroy our free institutions. They must themselves begin to see and bitterly realize that hope to be baseless. Many of them will doubtless perish; but a large number will probably escape, and it is altogether probable that an attempt will be made by many of them, to overrun, subdue, and acquire a part or a whole of Mexico for the establishing of their followers and the carrying out of their ambitious schemes. To men so daring and adventurous as to deem it possible to overthrow the immense power of the Union, and who seemed to be entirely confident of success in a conflict with the vastly superior strength of the free States, the invasion and subjection of Mexico would seem but a holiday task; and they would sweep down upon her as to a gay and glorious frolic. They cannot discover in the character of the Mexican people any reason to doubt that slavery would prosper among them; and the country is so near, access to it so easy, and the prospect of success so encouraging, that it would be strange if she did not become the victim of these atrocious and detested traitors, so soon as they are driven from our midst. The rebellion will then be carrying out truly the projects and purposes which were originally set up by the Knights of the Golden Circle.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report, received several days ago, of a severe battle between the French and Mexicans before Puebla, resulting in the defeat and rout of the French army, is fully confirmed by several sources, and most recently by the news via Havana, given elsewhere in our dispatches this morning. The battle was fought on the 5th of May, and from lack of movements since that time, it is reasonable to conclude that the French were so badly whipped that they had no stomach to renew the fight. The Mexican general, Beriozabel, says in his report:

"All the commanders and officers in the brigade under my command conducted themselves in the most brilliant manner. For this reason I do not make special eulogies, because I regard it—all have heretofore done their duty. It is only thus that one can explain the rout of an enemy accustomed to conquer everywhere, (as flattered by the decorations which the soldiers bear on their breasts), and its flight before our troops in the midst of the combat.

"We have taken some prisoners, who have been sent to the fortress, and have collected more than one hundred dead belonging to the enemy."

Gen. Beriozabel's report closes in this strain of congratulation:

"The corps which compose the brigade which bears my name have comprehended, in doing their duty, that on their conduct in the first encounter with the foreign enemy depended the safety of their country or the loss of its independence. The proud French soldier has been humiliated; on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, as say the prisoners, he has been obliged to fly before his enemies, carrying his flag despoiled of the glory which it had conquered in a thousand battles.

"In communicating what has occurred in the brilliant passage of arms of this day, I congratulate you on the brilliant sacrifice we have offered, for it will do no other to Mexico whatever may be the ulterior events."

Gen. Birney.

We know nothing of Gen. Birney. But for the sake of the reputation of a Federal officer which should be dear to all, we are glad to learn that the charges of cowardice against him at the battle of Fair Oaks will likely prove unfounded. The facts appear to be that after obeying orders of Gen. Heintzelman, to advance up the Richmond and York River railroad, and form in line of battle, he received an order from Gen. Kearney, the chief of his division, to fall back immediately to his original position, as his remaining at such an advanced point rendered him liable to be cut off. Obeying the order, the next morning he received a note from Gen. Heintzelman, refelling him of his command "for disobedience of orders." The general yielded his command to the senior colonel of the brigade, and retired to his tent. On the following morning (Monday) Gen. Kearney addressed a letter to Gen. Heintzelman, in which he makes use of the following complimentary language: "I am positive that Gen. Birney has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country, orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving Couch's division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

The Future.

"One Jeff. Davis" lately issued a belligerent programme, in which he states that this war shall last for twenty years. Our government seems inclined to join issue on this programme, and has commenced preparing for the protracted campaign. General Order No. 89, just issued by the War Department, directs that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportion—is to be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md., under command of Major General Wool. We presume this fifty thousand to be the new enlistment of that number for three years volunteers authorized by the War Department a month ago—an altogether different affair from the three months State militia lately summoned to the Capital. They will form a reserve *corps d'armée*, whence reinforcements will be drawn to fill up voids made by battle or disease, and thus the regiments in the field be kept full.

A Horrible Affair.

The Buffalonians have a new sensation. The papers of that city come to us loaded with the sickening details of a most horrible and revolting revelation of crime made in that city on Saturday last. They are an intensified reproduction of the celebrated "Mad. Beaufort" case in this city. The house of a foul abortionist, known as the "Indian Doctress," Madame Loashtal Manton Flash, was broken into by police officers, and the discoveries in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in various stages of mortal sickness, and one of them died whilst the officers were present. The removal of a dead body of a fourth victim on the previous day had first created the suspicions that led to the descent on the house. Abundant proof was found that many victims had been sacrificed by the murderess.

The "Doctress" has been arrested and lodged in jail, as has also her negro servant ....., and Mr. Wm. Barr, the alleged seducer of the girl who died in the presence of the officers.

Confederate Debt.

We see it stated in the southern papers that the Confederate debt exceeded $410,000,000 at the beginning of May. This is rather more than the Federal debt, but it should be recollected that nearly all the materials of war, ammunition, provisions, etc., with the exception of what was taken by them from the United States government, has cost the Confederates full double the ordinary prices. To be added to this is also the obligations they have given to individuals for the destruction of their cotton, loss of negroes, etc., which are not included in their estimates. The Confederates at this moment cannot owe less than $500,000,000. We presume this debt does not trouble Jeff. and his confederates. Who expects it will ever be paid?

A Protest.

The Nashville *Union* protests against the term *Southern Chivalry*, to designate the rebels who are laying waste the southern states. The *Union* insists that they be called *Rebel, Chivalry*, denies that they are representatives of southern character, and affirms "that they hold the same relation to the sterling people of the South that a mad dog in a street in Chicago holds to the decent and law-abiding denizens of a city. Let not the southern people, we ask, be confounded with the lawless and turbulent mob whom God in his inscrutable wisdom has suffered to trample for a season on the necks of civil, worthy and honorable men."

The Rebel Force at Richmond.

The story going the rounds of the press that the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Richmond, Va., had written to some friends in New Haven since the evacuation of the city, that the force around Richmond amounted to 200,000 effective men, is authentatively contradicted in the New York *Times*. But one letter has been received from Dr. Stiles, by his *friends* in New Haven, since the stoppage of the mails, now nearly one year, and in that one which was received some months since, there was not one word in reference to the war.

Maryland Credit.

On Saturday last, at Annapolis, the bids for the Maryland defense loan were opened. The amount wanted was $250,000—the amount actually bid was $2,500,000! No bid was made under par, and thus ran up as high as 2½ per cent premium! and to obtain the amount asked, it was not necessary to accept any bid under two per cent premium. These facts speak well for the financial credit of the State, which her assured loyalty to the Union has given her.

A Scandinavian College.

A project is on foot to establish a Scandinavian College in the Northwest. It is stated that the King of Sweden takes a lively interest in the matter, and will contribute liberally in aid of the object. The location of the college has not been determined, but the matter is in the hands of judicious men who will act with a due regard to the interests of the new institution.

The Rebel Loss at Fair Oaks.

Reliable information from the battle-field of Fair Oaks, Va., puts the rebel dead buried on that field at 3,000. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th estimates the rebel wounded at 4,000. There are some 1,500 prisoners in our hands. This would place the total rebel loss at about 8,500. The Federal loss on the same field was 5,620.

A Question.

The Secession *Times* says that no Democrat in "good standing" will vote against the Egyptian constitution. The 33d regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry voted 568 *against* and 5 *for* the thing; the 5th cavalry 739 *against*, 12 *for* it; the 13th infantry 650 *against*, 9 *for* it. Are there only 26 Democrats in "good standing" in those three regiments?

Beauregard.

The star of Beauregard is very evidently on the wane. Large numbers of the Southern papers speak of him with positive contempt, while others are making but feeble efforts to defend him. The Memphians believe that he has been entirely overrated. His prestige and influence have probably passed away.

☞ Gen. Beauregard stands before the world a convicted braggart, if not a poltroon. He claimed a great "victory" at Shiloh, and promised his men to wipe out "the Northern hireling horde," and expel them from the valley of the Mississippi, within a brief period. His ability and courage to do the work he promised is manifest in his fleeing like a Floyd from Corinth at the close approximation of our forces. He called upon his friends to assist him in "driving the invaders from our homes," and then is chased like a dog by the enemy he proposed to annihilate. Alas, poor Beauregard, what a fate is thine!

☞ Gasparion, whose "Uprising of a Great People" has been extensively read and admired in this country, has just written another work on American affairs. It is entitled "America in the Presence of Europe: Principles and Interests." He points out the mistakes which Europe has made in regard to us, exposes the selfishness of England in the course she has pursued, explodes some of the errors current in Europe respecting our contest, and shows the deep interest Europe really has in our welfare.

☞ On the proposition of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives, to allow a man in peril of his freedom to have a jury trial, and compelling the officer man who claimed his flesh, blood, bones, sinews, brains and children, born or to be born, as property, to prove that he (the claimant) was a loyal citizen, every Republican voted Yes, and every Democrat (with a single exception) voted Nay. The fact is worth remembering.

☞ Where is the Monitor? We have not heard a word of the little cheese-box since the repulse in James River until yesterday, when a vague paragraph in a Philadelphia paper stated that the fleet of which the Monitor is a part was ready to assist in taking Richmond as soon as General McClellan should say the word.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Confiscation again—The Rebel Representation and Confiscation Acts—What has been done under them—Prospects of the House bill in the Senate—What is to be done by the District Provost Judges—Rebels confined in the latter institution—How to conciliate a first-class Traitor.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

The tax bill out of the way for the time being, the House confiscation bill must next command the attention of the Senate, and this time be decided one way or the other. The rebel Congress have enacted two confiscation laws during the brief period in which they have played at the science of government, and which more to the purpose, they have executed them. I managed to obtain copies of these acts at Norfolk two or three weeks ago, and I presume a brief synopsis of their contents will not be uninteresting to the readers of the TRIBUNE at this juncture.

The first one (approved August 30, 1861,) declares "that all and every, the *lands*, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any alien enemy since the 31st day of May, 1861, be, and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen or resident of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, (i. e., Northern traitors,) in the prosecution of the present war between the Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure, condemnation or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other persons aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided in this act." The pretense of retaliation here made is based upon the act of the extra session of Congress, confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes, namely: forts, ships, firearms, munitions of war, and negro slaves employed in the service of the enemy. This was deemed sufficient cause for the confiscation of every conceivable thing owned by a citizen of the loyal States in the South, including real estate.

The citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, are excepted from the provisions of the act. The third section makes it the duty of every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling the property of such alien enemy to give full information thereof to the public receiver, under penalty of a fine of 5,000, and imprisonment six months, and shall be further liable to be used by said Confederate States and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property, or effects of the alien enemy held by him or in trust to his control." The remainder of the act prescribes the method of ascertaining, condemning and selling the property of loyal citizens and vesting their titles respectively in the rebel purchasers.

The second act seems to have been adopted a short time before the rebel congress adjourned. It is published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of March 31, 1862. It amends the previous one sweeping in the proceeds of the sales of confiscated plunder into the Confederate treasury, instead of paying it to their own despoiled citizens. It drops, for the most part, the word sequestration, and adopts confiscation instead. It provides additional penalties for the failure of agents or debtors of northern citizens to divulge and pay over the funds held by them, and for the better working of the machinery of selling, and depositing the funds realized from sales.

That the most frequent and merciless provisions of these acts have been fully enforced everybody knows. The rebel journals have boasted that $500,000,000 had been or would be assigned for them. The declaration of indignation that the measures were retaliatory; that they were provoked and justified by anything done by the United States government, and that we can place them on a footing of equality with the United States as a nation,) is a lie. They have exercised the power of confiscation in the most summary and inspiring manner. Yet, when it is proposed to exercise the same power in behalf of loyal citizens against professed traitors, there are a class of persons in Congress who argue against the expediency of employing it. More than half of Mr. Cowan's speech on Judge Trumbull's bill was of this character—a sober, serious argument against the expediency of doing in behalf of the loyal portion of the country the very thing that has been done by the rebels against it. He said it would be the occasion of feuds, and hates, and heart-burnings, and bad blood, and lacerated feelings—as though the only feelings fit to be incurred were those of the rebel men on the one hand and loyal black men on the other.

But there is a better prospect of the passage of an efficient confiscation bill now than there ever has been before. The moral effect of the vote in the House has been very strong on the doubtful, and I should not be surprised to find so obstinate an opponent of the measure as Judge Collamer finally voting for it. The vote in the House against the bill *to prevent the bill to pass*, and the Senators are very few who will not do what their constituents are determined to have done, if they can find out *what is to*.

It was my fortune to visit Washington jail at an early period of its occupancy, and to relate some extraordinary facts concerning the same. I may now add, in passing the seeking reader to that institution, that the jail has successfully withstood all the assaults made upon it, and bids fair to outlast all the attacks of time. The penitentiary of the District of Columbia has beauties as well as the jail. There are ninety-six United States soldiers (volunteers) confined in that institution for "desertion," who have been from six months to five years, on the finding of *courts martial*—the most of them sentenced thither for the most trifling offenses, without any thing in the nature of a jury trial, without any defense, and without the right of appeal. One is marked down for three years for having "*stealing a newspaper*." Another ruffian is doing penance for a long term, in company with murderers, burglars and forgers, for "speaking disrespectfully to a sergeant!" Another is sent to cent a term for "desertion," in company with the worst class of felons, for having overstayed by one day a certain occasion, when he had obtained leave of absence to go to Baltimore to see a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married; and before coming to the penitentiary, he had been the last of a chain four months as a part of the sentence, in many instances these convicts, (so-called) were sent to the penitentiary without any commitment in writing—the finding of the court-martial sent after them a week or two subsequently, according to the leisure or caprice of the judicial officer having charge of it. It must be said in justice to the warden of the penitentiary that he is very willing to get rid of these inmates, and in this he is seconded by the Secretary of the Interior, who holds that the military courts have no right to send persons to the penitentiary at all. Attorney General Bates thinks differently and has decided that they must stay there and serve their terms out, right or wrong—whether the sentence was just or unjust. The disagreement will have to be settled by Congress, and it ought to be settled without delay. In many cases probably the punishment is merited, but in others there is such manifest and outrageous injustice that Congress would be grossly derelict if it should fail to exercise the clemency of the pardoning power and separate the innocent from the guilty and conserve the harsh treatment inflicted upon brave and loyal men for the most trivial offenses.

A skilful and hardly credible report has been in circulation for a week or more to the effect that Gen. McClellan has stationed a guard around the White House, on the Potomac, by the proprietors of the Richmond Lee, not permitting the premises to be entered by anybody, although the building is needed for a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. I was assured recently by a Western member of Congress, who has just returned from the place, *that such is the fact*. Where a representation of the circumstance was made to Gen. McClellan, he replied that the sureon in charge had not applied for the use of the building, that it would accommodate only a small number anyhow, and that the soldiers under treatment there would get along just as well in tents. Whether this is a sufficient answer the reader can judge for himself. The superiority of houses, even Virginia houses, over tents, for the use of typhoid patients, or those undergoing amputation, is federally well established. If the surgeon in charge is more solicitous to preserve the property of a parricide from contamination than to provide for the comfort of his invalid soldiers, it is very easy to obviate it by as he has not made a requisition for the residence of the aristocratic Col. Lee.

Gen. Prentiss and the Prisoners of Shiloh.

Vindication of the Officers and Soldiers of Gen. Prentiss's Division at that Battle—Important Facts not heretofore Published—The Impeachment of Judge Humphreys.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1862.

The arrival of Major Stone of the 3d Iowa, Col. Miller of the 18th Missouri, and Capt. Gregg (of Rock Island) of the 58th Illinois, prisoners of the field of Shiloh, from Selma, Alabama, has placed me in possession of many interesting facts in relation to that part of the battle most involved in obscurity, namely, the engagement in the centre held by Gen. Prentiss and Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, whose troops were nearly all killed, wounded, or made prisoners by reason of the obstinacy with which they maintained their ground after the supporting columns on the right and left had fallen back. The officers above named have been sent to Washington to arrange for a general exchange of prisoners, conditional upon the release of Gen. Buckner for Gen. Prentiss, or his exchangeable value in other officers. From these gentlemen, and more particularly from Major Stone, I have obtained the following narration, which they are willing to maintain on any occasion and before any tribunal.

They affirm that Gen. Prentiss, so far from being surprised for want of adequate pickets, was the only General who had any pickets out at all, and that these were stationed a mile and a quarter beyond the lines on the road to Corinth, consisting of five companies under Col. Moore of the 21st Missouri. From Pittsburg Landing to Corinth are two roads, one called the Purdy road, and the other the Spring Creek road. Gen. W. T. Sherman held the advance on the former with his division, and Gen. Prentiss was similarly posted on the other. The army had been there three weeks, but not a spade had been lifted, not an intrenchment dug, not a motion of any kind made to meet the enemy in case of an attack. Gen. Grant's headquarters were at Savannah, eight miles below, and Gen. Lew. Wallace was stationed at Crump's Landing with 10,000 men, five or six miles below Pittsburg Landing. Col. Morgan, the rebel partisan scout, had brought information to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Corinth, that General Buell could not possibly reach Pittsburg Landing and effect a junction with Grant before Tuesday, the 8th of April. The rebel army, 75,000 strong according to the admissions of their own officers, was put in motion on Wednesday the 2d, and Gen. Johnston expected to make his attack on Saturday, overwhelm Grant, and defeat Gen. Buell on Tuesday, or prevent his crossing the river and turn him back upon Nashville. The distance from Corinth to our advance divisions was twenty miles. In consequence of heavy rains Johnston had to "corduroy" all the low ground to get his artillery over, and his progress was very slow. On the first day he marched ten miles to Monterey, on the second he moved only three miles, on the third six miles, on the fourth (Saturday,) it rained, and he did not move his main force at all, but General Hardee's corps was advanced on the Purdy road *to within 300 yards of Sherman's camps*, and in this position they bivouacked Saturday night. The rebel officers told Major Stone that they could distinctly hear conversation in Gen. Sherman's camp that night. They occupied a dense thicket in a ravine, and after the battle of the first day our officers were shown the spot where they had slept and eaten their breakfast. It had every appearance of having been used for that purpose, and, astounding as it may appear, they do not deem it certain that Hardee's corps passed the night within musket range of Gen. Sherman's tent, while the latter never dreamed of the danger, and was within only two miles of him. But this is not more amazing than the fact admitted by all that 75,000 men were moved against us at an average rate of only three miles per day, without

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Our Washington correspondent gives some items that show the corruptions and the dangers that surround this great national measure. If it cannot be rescued from the grasp of the Pawnee swindlers, to whom he refers, better defeat it at once. Is there not virtue enough in Congress, and energy enough in the great railway lines between Chicago and the seaboard, to secure the passage of a law that shall secure the building of the road within a reasonable time, and its location where it will best promote the commercial interests and the social welfare of the whole country. Let the people demand that Congress shake off these Pawnee harpies, locate the road where it should be, and place its interests in the hands of honest men, who will be able to command the confidence of the world, and thus so complete this magnificent enterprise.

SHIP CANALS TO THE LAKES.

We copy this morning the amended bill reported back to the House of Representatives by Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., providing for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It should not only be carefully read, but petitions by hundreds should at once be forwarded urging its immediate passage. We also have in type the memorial of Hon. S. B. Ruggles of New York to the President urging the enlargement of the Erie Canal so as to pass vessels of war. It is a most valuable document and will appear as soon as we can make room for it.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

There can be no doubt at present writing that the new constitution has been adopted by the voters of Illinois by a clear majority. This result of yesterday's election we regret as seriously as we have opposed it earnestly. When the figures in our own city and vicinity tell so strongly against the issue for which we have labored, there can be no question how the grand total of the State at large will foot up. The work of the Convention at Springfield is complete, and the infamies that until such adoption belonged only to a clique of politicians, have passed from personal to public possession. We regret it the more, in that it is principles and not men that the people have thus passed upon. At ordinary elections results depend much upon the personal characteristics and popularity of the candidates. In this there were no such modifying influences. It was simply a decision at the ballot-box on public policy. As such it should have received all the more careful attention of our people, but as such, and for this very reason lacking the spur of personal appeal and consideration, it did not.

The result of yesterday is saddening, as a proof that our people have learned so little from the great rebellion, so little of what pertains to the freeman's right at the ballot box, so little enlightenment on the great questions of the age. It should always stand on record that the apathy of good men and good citizens has thrown the reins of control in our State into the clutch of those whose handiwork is shown in the new constitution. How many of the readers of the TRIBUNE in city and country will couple with their regret at the disgrace of our State, a sense of personal share in such result, in allowing trifling pursuits, or unconcern to debaud them of their vote? Ought we not to have learned from the costly tuition of this war that the voter's franchise is a sacred trust?

We regret this, and the sober sense of a majority of our people will regret it, but all too late. It belies us abroad, for such is not the sentiment of our citizens. We refer to this main feature in the defeat sustained, because it is national and humanitarian in its bearing. The other enormities of the constitution are to come squarely down upon the voters and taxpayers of the State, and the collar will very speedily develope those sore spots it will be of no value here to point out in advance. There will be punishment enough for yesterday's business in its appointed time. The main reasons which prevailed to hoodwink the people in their own injury, were apparent to all who visited the crowds at the election precincts yesterday. The great and prominent cry was against "Stump tail Banks" and "Death to Wildcats" and in this sign the victory was won. It was instructive to see men who have never given the cause of the Union one word or thought, men who ooesible the first zeal for lerreting out traitors, were watched and marked as disloyal—blatantly discoursing by the hour at the polls, on the evils of the the wild cat banking, or perhaps urging a mechanic to vote for the Constitution and the "*Mechanics Lien.*" There were no other two war cries more prominent. There were strange companionships sprung out of this new constitution scheme. We cannot greatly regret for itself alone that anything has served to tuck "Liberty and Economy" snugly under the same quilt with the secession *Times*.

But now if ever was a time when human rights can sustain such defeats and still continue fighting. Never before were such mighty agencies abroad for the utter extinction of oppression and the establishment of liberty throughout our land. It will come as resistless as the march of the glacier and the men who in the Missouri convention vote down emancipation measures and their cogeners in Illinois who scheme to keep high and broad the dykes of prejudices of caste and color, and the pride of race which have so long and well served the monster evil of human bondage, will alike be put to confusion and utter rout. "Humanity sweeps onward" and among its early wrecks will bear away the barbarism of Illinois, though re-enacted yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

In July last, our representative in Congress, Hon. I. N. Arnold, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, amending the naturalization laws so that foreign born volunteers in our army, who shall be honorably discharged from service, *can be naturalized on one* year's residence. The bill was laid over at the July session, but was called up during the present session by Mr. Arnold, and passed on the 11th inst. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate. Mr. Arnold has gained the respect of all foreign born soldiers by this law in their behalf.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted in the armies or navy of the United States, either in the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged therefrom, and who shall make proof of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to the proof required by existing laws, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMY.

We conversed yesterday with two intelligent gentlemen just returned from a visit to our army at Corinth. They had excellent opportunities for observing the points on which they speak, and they say that the health of our army shows a marked improvement within the past few weeks. The lists of sick have fallen off, and men by hundreds have returned to their duties in the field. This they attribute largely to the acclimation of our men with which should be joined the other cause that increased experience in camp life has wrought good results. It is said that one Wisconsin regiment shows a nearly full roll fitor duty. This will be a great disappointment to the rebels, who are looking to see our army melt away before the summer solstice of the South. It will probably appear that Northerners endure a summer campaign better than Southerners even on their own soil. The army is full of fight, and eager to meet and punish the enemy, and loud and bitter were the ejaculations as the evacuation of Corinth put the chance of conflict still further off in time as well distance.

☞ We give to-day elsewhere the very important Army Orders recently issued by the War Department. They pertain to recruiting and furloughs, and will be of interest to many of our readers.

TAKING A TRAITOR AT HIS WORD.

When the secession *Times* speaks of "abolitionists," it includes every man who loves his country more than slavery. Its responsible editor, viewing matters from the stand-point of a traitor, interprets the word according to the vocabulary of traitors. For instance, he openly calls President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton rank abolitionists. He calls all men abolitionists who favor emancipation in the district, the confiscation act, the new treaty for the suppression of the slave trade,—all these he calls abolition measures. The soldier and the citizen who insist that the unconditional submission of rebels must precede forgiveness or restoration, are set down in the same category. He gives to the term the widest possible meaning—the same meaning, in truth, which is attached to it by Southern traitors —proscribes according to the standard of treason, and hates those whom he proscribes with all the rancorous hatred of a traitor in full communion. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind in order to understand what this man means when he calls down curses on "abolitionism."

A few days ago the *Times* declared that it was "more important that abolitionism "should be put down, than that the rebel "armies should be defeated. Now let us take this sentence in its whole meaning. "Abolitionism," as it is understood by the *Times*, is professed by nine-tenths of our soldiers in the field, by more than two million loyal citizens, by the President and his Cabinet, by both Houses of Congress, by nearly every woman and girl who has contributed anything to the wants or the comfort of the men who are fighting our battles; in a word, by those who constitute the power which breasted treason, checked its progress, drove it back, and saved the Republic from destruction. For every man and woman, every boy and girl, who does not reverence slavery, is set down by this organ of secession as an unpardonable abolitionist. We are, therefore, to understand that it is more "important"—in other words, more necessary to the system of government which the *Times* is striving to establish—that President Lincoln and his Cabinet be "put down," than that Jeff. Davis and his junta of scoundrels be overthrown—more important that Washington be captured by the rebels than that they be driven from Richmond—more important that slavery spread over all the States and all the Territories, than that it should lose its foothold in the Federal District—more important that loyal men should be reduced to beggary by taxation, than that the property of traitors should be confiscated—more important that the Republic be overthrown than that the rebellion should fail.

All these inferences must force themselves on the candid reader of the *Times*. The Richmond *Enquirer* and the Charleston *Mercury* have rarely contained utterances more treasonable in spirit. They interpret the word, *Abolitionism*, just as the *Times* does. They use the same cant, and deceive their readers with the same lies. If they have more ability and a higher ambition, they have also more candor. They do sometimes tell the truth. They advocate piracy and treason, because pirates and traitors are their tools. But the *Times* is the tool, the slave, the pack-mule, the dispised hack of traitors. Its disloyalty is simply disgusting. It would "put down" Commodore Foote, world-known as a patriot and Abolitionist, and exalt such cowardly knaves as Hollins and Tatnall. It would "put down" President Lincoln, the advocate of emancipation, and second father of his country, rather than harm Jeff. Davis, the great scoundrel of the age, ring-leader of the rebellion, chief of all the smugglers and marauders, and reputed illegitimate son of a horse thief. But for the known toryism of its editor, we should set down as exquisite irony the complaint of the *Times* about the incarceration of "innocent" men in Fort Warren—all *innocent* in comparison with himself!

THE JUSTICE OF CONFISCATION.

The Louisville *Journal*, in an article more labored than logical, attempts to prove that confiscation of the property of rebels "would be a refinement not only of "stupidity, but of wrong and barbarity, to "which the world could furnish no paral "lel." Three strange and disjointed reasons are offered in support of this extraordinary conclusion: First, that we are engaged in putting down a simple rebellion, and that rebellion is not war; second, that the rebel junto is an established government *de facto*; submission to which on the part of the people of the rebel States is a necessity, not a crime; third, that the Federal Government, in permitting this rebellion to assume such formidable proportions, is itself chiefly to blame for the consequences. And for those reasons the *Journal* opposes the whole scheme of confiscation.

The *Journal* proceeeds upon the assumption that confiscation is to sweep away all the property of all the innocent people in the rebel States. Now everybody knows that no such thing is intended. Only those who have played a conspicuous part in treason will forfeit their property. Quiet people who were forced reluctantly to submit to the domination of the rebels, will not be disturbed. But the *Journal* tries to create the impression that only this class of persons will be punished. It makes no allusion to those who set up "the government *de facto* to which the southern people yielded their allegiance." It points out "innocent" people as the intended victims; and then, with simulated virtue, opposes all confiscation. This is simply a very shallow and dishonest way of hiding the guilty Kentucky and Missouri swarmed with traitors, whose crimes have cost the loyal north thousands of lives and millions of treasure. Were they forced into rebellion by a government *de facto?* Would loyalty have cost them the price of "martyrdom?" Were the leaders of the rebellion anywhere driven into war against their country? These are the men at whom confiscation is aimed.

The *Journal* is very unfortunate in recognizing the rebel junto as a government *de facto*, able to command the respect and obedience of eight millions of people, and yet declaring it unable to carry on a contest rising to the dignity of a war. The present contest it insists, is only a rebellion; and an unsuccessful one at that. But an unsuccessful rebellion is a riot on a large scale. The punishment of riot is fine; the punishment of rebellion is confiscation. That is an end of the matter.

Still more unfortunate is the allusion to the civil war in England during the reign of Charles the First. The Southern rebellion has no resemblance to it. That was a contest between the King and the Parliament—between two branches of the same government—not an attempt of a dozen counties to break away from the nation. Neither side was trying to dismember Britain. The victorious side ruled over the whole country; was recognized by all foreign powers; made wars, and conquests, and treaties. During the continuance of its rule there was not even the shadow of a rival government, claiming the allegiance of the British people. Of course it was no crime to yield obedience to the only existing authority. But our Government remains perfect in all its parts. Its authority is as binding as ever. The Union has neither been dissolved nor impaired. We have the constitution, the laws, the President, the Congress, the supreme court, the Federal capital, the Territories, the national flag, the army, the navy, the commercial treaties, and the official intercourse with all foreign powers. We have all that constitutes the Union in its whole force, with supreme authority, and commanding the rightful allegiance of the people of the entire country. The southern rebellion is simply treason, the mildest punishment of which is confiscation; and there is no good reason why we should depart from a just and well established rule.

A few resolute loyal men in each of the rebel States would have prevented the rebellion. They were not found. Timorous peace men there were in abundance, who deprecated war; but not a hand would they raise for their country. They were forced into secession because they were too cowardly to remain loyal. They were willing to fight for the Union on condition that the Union should do their share of fighting; otherwise, they were ready to swear allegiance to any power which might set itself over them. Government they always considered as something separate and distinct from the people; not their creature or representative, but their master. It is hardly fair to charge the cowardice of such people to the Government, badly as it was conducted under a pro-slavery Administration. The obvious purpose is, to prepare the way for bringing in against the Government claims of professedly loyal men for damages sustained by depredations committed by rebels. We can tell the *Journal* in advance, that those claims will never be adjusted except by confiscation. The project may as well be abandoned now. If it be unconstitutional to compel traitors to make reparation for property which they have destroyed, can men of approved loyalty be made to pay for it? This piece of characteristic diplomacy is thoroughly understood, and will be thoroughly brought to shame and confusion. One other fact we shall call to the attention of the *Journal*. "Nowhere among "nations in any age of the world," did men who took a leading part in a rebellion such as the one we are now crushing out, escape with a lighter punishment than confiscation.

THE STUMPTAIL CRY.

The electioneering cry in this city raised by the secession *Times* and John Wentworth was, "down with Stumptail, vote for the "New Constitution and you will get hard "money." The laboring men were carried away by this preposterous humbug, and not less than 1,000 Republicans in this city and county were just weak and silly enough to be gulled in this way.

☞ The people of a republic, assailed by a power based on servitude, and relying for success on the sympathy of kings, and yet commanded to choke down every rising impulse of liberty, is a spectacle which the world never before saw.

NASSAU, N. P.

Just now the name and locality of Nassau figures largely in dispatches pertaining to the blockade. Does an exemplification of British neutrality in our war, in the shape of a sea-going steamer, loaded down to the guards with firearms, powder and military goods, make a clearance in an English port, it is for Nassau, N.P. Well, where is Nassau? It is the seat of government of the Bahama Isles, located on the island of New Providence, about 300 miles due east of Key West, and a run of 500 odd miles S.S.E. from Savannah. The place numbers 7,000 inhabitants, intensely British in their sympathies, and the best of haters of our Government, because the foundation of this interesting society was laid about the time of the revolution, when the double-extract tories fled from the wrath to come and made a new home in the Bahamas. The are admirers of the negro-drivers' rebellion, and do all they can to aid it. Our dispatches elsewhere refer to an attempt on a more formidable scale than usual, for running the blockade, by a fleet of vessels, with a war craft in attendance to beat off our cruisers. Perhaps our Government would do well to send out a couple of our steamers and tow the island of New Providence into New York harbor, there to be kept until promise of future good behavior. That, or let Com. Elletts rams loose to butt it off its coral reefs into the sea.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending June 14, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbl	57,907	49,136
Wheat, bu	180,527	210,503
Corn, bu	1,587,769	610,300
Oats, bu	94,737	75,780
Rye, bu	16,109	10,663
Barley, bu	10,318	865
Seeds, lbs	5,500	9,414
Pork, brls	240	317
Cut Meats, lbs	113,630	35,685
Lard, lbs	1,253,100	1,032,300
Tallow, lbs	1,905	58,436
Live Hogs, No	3,190	4,228
Dressed Hogs, No		
Beef Cattle, No	4,102	3,801

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860
Flour, brls	620,148	532,905	456,616
Wheat, bu	3,816,366	4,220,507	1,561,433
Corn, bu	1,250,338	7,511,670	1,102,601
Oats, bu	410,756	1,149,971	341,316
Rye, bu	407,626	174,171	61,194
Barley, bu	410,701	964,093	186,398
Seeds, lbs	2,845,328	2,559,175	2,597,314
Pork, brls	36,894	31,223	19,376
Cut Meats, lbs	16,992,196	5,159,150	6,127,670
Lard, lbs	18,924,381	5,790,559	3,923,573
Tallow, lbs	219,067	121,437	81,530
Live Hogs, No	1,200	138,874	81,530
Dressed Hogs, No	173,963	144,115	45,240
Beef Cattle, No	30,580	29,911	16,308

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store on the 16th inst., compared with the amount in store a week since, and that in store at the same period in 1861:

	June 16, 1862.	June 9, 1862.	June 15, 1861.
Flour, brls	56,187	59,495	98,250
Wheat, bu	1,166,764	840,796	444,043
Corn, bu	2,569,464	1,752,098	2,481,673

What Secession Means.

The Louisville *Courier*, once the organ of the Breckinridge democracy of Kentucky, removed to Bowling Green, and afterwards further South. It was at Nashville it put forth the following philosophy of the rebellion, which we commend to the earnest attention of Northern people. If the Union be reconstructed on the plan advocated by Dick Richardson, Vallandigham & Co., "the late secession *Times*, the "Norman Cavalier" will again rule the "Saxon Yankee." But read and inwardly digest:

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both theories. It is a war of brothers of the Yankees, and the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause, of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two races engaged.

"The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson doughfaces were to be bought, and Cochrane cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to Southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own spawn over us, political connection became unendurable, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

"As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the 'slave oligarchy,' governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the constitution, for seventy years molded the policy of the government, and placed our own men, or 'northern men with southern principles,' in power.

"On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday freak will not last long, however, for, dastards in fight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke, as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian 'chattels.'

At Their Dirty Work Again.

The secessionists of the Ferando Wood stripe are at their dirty work again in New York. Almost daily, insidious advertisements, intended to produce disturbances among mechanics and working men generally, appear in the morning papers. The motive of these advertisements is different from what would appear at first view. They are intended by their authors, not for effect in that city, but to give the impression to people abroad that these classes are getting poor and desperate, and that a revolution is impending, which, in the language of one of these advertisements, "threatens to unsettle the very foundations of government and society." The *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of these nefarious designs of rebel sympathisers, says it is the remark of all that no winter has ever passed when there was less apparent suffering than the last, and that the weekly lists now reported at the Alms House are much less than ever before.

CHARLESTON AND ITS APPROACHES.

Federal Operations on James Island.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.

No. 1. Fort Sumter.
No. 2. Fort Moultrie.
No. 2. Castle Pinckney.
No. 4. The sunken vessels of the stone fleet.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

THE MOVEMENT ON CHARLESTON.

SHARP WORK ON JAMES' ISLAND.

THE NEST OF SECESSION IN DANGER.

There is good reason to believe that by this time the foul nest of secession is in our hands. It will interest our Chicago readers to add that among the arrivals at New York yesterday, as made known by telegraph last evening, was Major Edward Wright of this city, attached to Gen. Hunter's staff, and wounded in one of the skirmishes below referred to.

Elsewhere we present a map of Charleston and its approaches by sea, accompanying in a timely manner our dispatches and news from that section. The charicteristics of the Southern coast, in deep inlets and creeks fringing the main land with clusters of islands, gives a decided advantage to the assailing party. Fort Beauregard (Fort Walker), off Savannah, the fortifications, erected at vast expense, play no figure in its defense. The Federal army have landed at Stono Inlet, on James Island, and intelligence has been received at Port Royal that the Union gunboats had taken possession of Stono Creek, and captured all the batteries on it, and the Union troops were within four miles of Charleston. Capt. Stewart, of the steamer Columbo which arrived at Port Royal on the 15th, from Port Royal, reports that on the 8th inst. the firing of Charleston was heard very heavy firing in the direction of that city.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The New York *Times'* Port Royal correspondent, under date of June 12th, states that Brigadier General Wright landed at Seabrook's Point, May 31st. The 8th Connecticut had a severe fight and a skirmish with the rebels June 1st, and drove them across the river, and took possession of the bridge over the creek.

Generals Hunter, Benham and Stevens, with a good force, went to Stono Inlet, accompanied by eight gunboats, and landed on James Island without opposition.

On the 8th, two companies of the Roundhead regiment penetrated into the enemy's lines, and had not proceeded far, but the 8th Michigan succeeded in relieving them, and drove the enemy, who retreated with Captain Kline, of the Scouts, prisoners, and captured the horses of the former position, and captured three guns, destroying the remaining one.

The Rebel officers had informed the spy the approaches to Charleston are lined with batteries, and every inch of ground will be hotly contested.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Times*, 15th, states the colonel commanding at Beaufort got scared at the reported landing on Port Royal Island of 5,000 rebels, but Beaufort was quickly depopulated. A gunboat reconnoissance proved the report to be untrue.

Gen. Hunter has taken from the vicinity of Charleston, leaving Benham in command. The fall of Charleston will become a matter of history soon.

The colored regiment is not disbanded, and a company is detailed daily, loading and unloading vessels.

THE MOVEMENT ON CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HILTON HEAD, STONO R., S. C., June 9, 1862.

The combined preparation which has been so long sounding proves but the opening measure to another lively tune about to be played in Dixie.

Early on the morning of the 2d the U. S. transport Delaware swung from the pier at Hilton Head, having on board material for the construction of a battery, and a small military company of our flag and forces to whatever may befit of that seething vat of treason, the city of Charleston. Next to Boston, that is our Delaware swing, but many others like-wise. Preceded by the little Flora, we entered Stono Inlet on the afternoon of the day.

Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Legareville, a small village consisting of a few deserted houses, situated on the left bank of Stono River, where we dropped our anchor for the friendly meantime. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Every furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

Across the river a point was once driven, for the defense of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which, however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, who made a passage between the two and afternoon motion of Mr. CLARK so as to make it one hundredth degree with the Territory of Nebraska, and adopted.

A large number of amendments proposed by the committee were adopted on motion of different Senators. A number of names were added to the list of corporators of the bill reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

☞ HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS of Mo. in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, consisting of the bill to authorize an additional issue of United States treasury notes.

Mr. SPAULDING of N. Y., said the mode adopted was the best for raising money, and worked well as a war measure. Neither executive or legislative departments could place a limit to the expenditures of the government in time of war. All they could do was to contract a debt which is necessary to sustain our army and navy, as all parties are agreed that there must be a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Therefore all parties should afford means for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be clothed with the power to go out so extensively that not a car crossed the line from eight a. m. till eleven the next a. m. This was bad enough in its direct and positive effects, not to speak of the suggestions; but more remains.

"These bold horsemen foraged close up to Whitehall, and entered farmer with them as they went. They plundered and burned several vessels in the Pamunky River, swooped down on a huge wood train, and in all they burned a large train of full sixty wagons, killed a number of teamsters, and made so decided an impression on the nerves of sundry gentlemen that the sick, wounded and women were hurried on board the steamer Spaulding, which has a safeguard of iron plating. Two boats came in collision with the Eric each and the latter, doing the latter some slight damage, and injuring herself considerably.

"The storm, while it has rendered the causeways difficult to travel, has, nevertheless, served a benevolent purpose in veiling the, that our sanitous boys of Genl. Wright's and Williams' command might come up to join in the operation against Charleston. The men have undergone a long and weary march from Edisto—meeting with no enemy on the way—but rebuilding the bridges for two creeks and fording others.

James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashley River, between that and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city. The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah railroad—the bridge of which the 50th Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defenses is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is destitute, some being barefoot, and all innocent of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

MORE FROM THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

NEW YORK June 17.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* in the army of the Potomac, on the evening of the 15th says:—The right wing of the army to-day was attacked by the rebels about 11 o'clock, who succeeded in capturing nearly all the pickets of company H, 5th regiment of cavalry. A scouting party of the rebels, numbering a large rebel force, but made a good fight on the retreat. Our small force burned and destroyed their stores. The rebels succeeded in taking a few prisoners. Our force retreated to the Chickahominy, but the rebels did not follow. The rebels now hold a position at Old Church, but probably will be driven from it to-morrow."

Another correspondent, dated four o'clock, June 16th, states that the "1st Excelsior charged on the rebels, driving them out of some deserted house, but being reinforced, the rebels again advanced and burnt the house. Five of the Excelsior were killed. Several rebels were seen to fall.

"An attack is momentarily expected, and the cannon, ammunition, &c., have been sent to the rear and the troops kept under arms."

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, under date of Mechanicsville Station, June 14th, says: "The down train from our advance last evening to White House was attacked by the enemy, four miles from the latter station, which is the terminus of the road. This road is the principal machine which supplies our army with food and ammunition, and which rapidly increases from day to day as more is worked well as a war measure. Neither executive or legislative departments could place a limit to the expenditures of the government in time of war. All they could do was to contract a debt which is necessary to sustain our army and navy, as all parties are agreed that there must be a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

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THE INDIANA STATE UNION CONVENTION.

The Grand Hoosier Rally at Indianapolis.

Indiana for the Union and the War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17, 1862.

The grand Union Convention of Republicans and unconditional Union Democrats meets in this city to-morrow. Already the city is crowded to overflowing. Thousands have been pouring in to-day from all parts of the State, and immense crowds are expected to-morrow. The enthusiasm is immense. Men of all parties joining hands against the infamous Bright and Voorhees Democracy. The ticket they will nominate will sweep the State like wild-fire. The only platform will be a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels. A prominent Indiana Democrat said to-day in my hearing: "*We must confiscate all Southern property*, and remunerate the Union men after the war is over. You cannot tell who they are now." The Democrats are canvasing and will probably consent to take the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, both now vacant. Albert Lange, State Auditor, William A. Peele, Secretary of State, and Jonathan Harvey, State Treasurer, all Republicans, will probably be re-nominated. The Convention meets at ten o'clock in the State House Grounds in the open air, and Gov. Morton will preside. The nominations of State officers will be reported to the convention for ratification by congressional district committees, and strong war resolutions will be passed.

This evening there is an immense war meeting in progress at the State House, Hon. Thomas L. Smith, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding. Hon. Daniel Mace, ex-member of Congress, a strong Democrat, made a rousing speech upon the war, pitching into the Buchanan and the sore-foot Democrats and Union-men-with-us-if, and making the fur fly under his telling blows.

To-morrow will probably see gathered the largest meeting ever held in Indianapolis. It will last only one day.

The Election.

The following is the vote in this city yesterday on the constitutional question so far as we were enabled to obtain the returns, last evening. It will be seen that the vote is very small, perhaps 2,000 less than last spring. The friends of the measure turned out promptly to a man, while its enemies were luke-warm and neglected a duty for which there was no excuse.

	For New Con.	Ag. New Con.
Ward 1	438	953
Ward 2	705	765
Ward 3	456	1,000
Ward 4	360	232
Ward 5	ma).	8 10
Ward 6	796	760
Ward 7	maj. 453	
Ward 8	567	583
Ward 9	330	460
Ward 10	1220	509
	5462	6610
Majority for New Constitution in city		853

CAMP DOUGLAS.

A vote was taken yesterday at Camp Douglas on the New Constitution with the following result.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

For Constitution	66
Against "	326

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

For Constitution	36
Against "	327

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

For Constitution	90
Against "	355
TOTAL.	
For Constitution	192
Against "	740
Majority against Constitution	548

Returns from the Country

[Special Dispatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

AMBOY, Lee County, Ill., June 17th, 1862.

The vote on the new constitution, Fort 134; against it, 396; total 530.

WOODSTOCK, McHENRY CO., June 17.

107 majority against the constitution. There was a full turnout, and the probable majority in the county is 2,500.

PRINCETON, BUREAU CO., June 17.

Our vote here is, for the constitution 153; against it, 406; majority 253.

AURORA, KANE CO., June 17.

Parks and the Aurora boys have made a bully good fight. This city gave 923 majority against old "Liberty and Economy," and his secession associates.

KANKAKEE, June 17.

The vote on the new constitution shows a majority of 194 against it, out of 438 votes cast.

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, June 17.

200 majority against.

MANTENO, June 17.

114 majority against. Paddock, Douglas democrat, and member of the constitutional convention, is gloriously sustained. Kankakee county is undoubtedly given 1,500 majority against the *thing*.

MONEE, June 17.

65 majority against.

MATTESON, June 17.

120 against, 4 for.

THORNTON STATION, June 17, 1862.—Ninety-eight votes polled out of 202 in town, and one in favor of the new constitution swindle.

For the new constitution	10
Against "	91

[To the Associated Press.]

PEORIA, June 17.—The official vote to-day in the city gives a majority in favor of the new constitution of 850.

PECATONICA, June 17.—Sixty-one for and 229 against.

ROCKFORD, June 17.—The official vote of Rockford is for the new constitution 312; against new constitution, 955—total majority against, 643.

FURTHER RETURNS.

	For.	Against.
Barrington (Cook county)	16	187
Lemont	maj. 43	
South Chicago	7	
Palos	44	
Worth (Cook, Cook Co.)	160	
Lyons (Cook county)	55	
Joliet (Will county)	626	
Galena (Jo Daviess)	0	
Rock Island (Rock Island)	169	
Springfield (Sangamon)	253	
Ottawa (LaSalle)	130	
Logan county		maj. 200
Ottawa (Whiteside)		101
Fulton		37
Morrison		100
Sterling		200
Dixon (Lee county)		197
Portland (DeKalb)		139
Sycamore		90

FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Gen.

Important Financial Statement.

Letter of Secretary Chase to Thaddeus S[tevens].

The letter of Secretary Chase to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee ... the House of Representatives, then d... the subject of the government finances:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 7, 18..

"SIR: The act of July 17, 1861, auth... the issue of $50,000,000 in United States ... payable on demand, and receivable fo... toms. This authority was enlarged ... act of February 12, 1862, by the addition ... $10,000,000—making $60,000,000 in all.

"The acts of February 25 and March ... 1862, authorized temporary deposits in ... treasury at rates of interest not exceeding ... per cent., nor for a greater aggregate ... than $50,000,000. The act of February ... 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000 ... United States notes, provided, however, ... the demand notes issued under former ... should be retired and cancelled as rapidly ... practicable, and that the aggregate of ... notes and of the United States notes to be ... issued under this act should at no time ... ceed $150,000,000. All the notes to be ... were made a legal tender, but none, ... the demand notes, were made rece... customs.

"Under these laws $60,000,000 in demand notes, receivable for customs, have been ... ened, and $90,000,000 in notes not so ... ble. The aggregate now outstanding ... therefore, $150,000,000; being the ... amount authorized by law.

"Of this aggregate about $56,500,000 ... mand notes are held by banks and capital... and not used as circulation, being held ... premium in consequence of their receivab... for customs of from three-quarters ... quarter per cent, and about $3,500,000 ... n the treasury for circulation.

"The whole issue of $60,000,000 in demand notes may thus be regarded as practically ... drawn from circulation. This withd... leaves only the issue of $90,000,000 of U... States notes not receivable for customs ... creased gradually by the substitution of ... notes for the demand notes cancelled, ... which conversion into bonds redeemable ... ter five years, and payable in twenty ... called for convenience, five-twenties ... expected to be made.

"The limit of temporary deposits ... reached, and nothing further can be expe... from that source, for so long as the ... shall be maintained, current receipts ... such deposits can only be equal to the ... ments. It is, therefore, upon the conver... of United States notes into five-twenties ... now practically limited to the ninety mill... of legal tender notes, and upon receipts from ... customs, that the treasury must depend ... der existing legislation, for means to ... current expenditures.

"No safe reliance can be placed on ... sions, so far as experience has afforded ... grounds of estimate for more than $150,... daily, and the daily average revenue from ... toms during the past month has been ... $230,000. The aggregate daily receipts ... both these sources, therefore, cannot be ... mated at more than $380,000, may very ... bly fall short of that sum, while average ... expenditures cannot be estimated at less ... $1,000,000, and will probably, unless very ... siderable retrenchments are made, ... that sum.

"I therefore propose the removal of ... restriction upon temporary deposits. ... plan of receiving them has worked well, ... is likely to work well in future. The ... interest, limited to five per cent by law, ... been reduced to four by my direction, ... is not proposed to increase it unless some ... igency shall make the increase necessary.

"The amount of deposits at four per ... now exceeds nine millions, and will be... steadily larger if the restriction be removed. Payments will, of course, be frequently required; but the pressure must be very ... which will reduce the receipts below ... while, in ordinary times, the latter will ... tantly exceed the former.

"It may indeed become practicable to ... duce the rate of interest even below four ... cent. with advantage. Whatever the ... allowed, the average exceeds of deposits ... reimbursements will constitute a loan to ... Government at that rate. In order to ... the average excess as its maximum, it may ... well to provide by law, that of the Uni... States notes hereafter authorized to be ... there shall be always reserved in the Treas... or from issue, an amount not less than ... third the amount deposited.

"Such a provision would make the Treas... the best of saving's banks, and by its guar... of prompt payment under all circumstances ... insure the highest confidence and augment ... its maximum the flow of deposits. I estim... the amount of loan likely to be made to ... Government at four per cent. or less in ... form at not less than $30,000,000 in addi... to the $50,000,000 already deposited.

"I propose also that authority be given ... the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $1... 000,000 in United States notes, in addition ... the issue already authorized, and that the ... be made a legal tender for debts, except ... rest on loans, and receivable in payment of ... loans to the United States for all gov... ment dues except duties on imports ... interest.

"If this authority be given the propo... reserve of an amount, say $34,000,000, ... than one-third the temporary deposits, ... the replacement of that portion of ... $60,000,000 of demand notes, say $56,500,... now practically withdrawn from circula... and held for payment of customs, will re... for the present at least say $90,500,000 ... proposed additional issue, leaving as an act... ernment only $59,500,000.

"This amount, however, gradually increased as it will be by the retirement of the demand notes, will be paid in for public dues, ... replacement of them by other United S... notes will probably suffice for all demands ... which cannot be met from conversions ... from customs.

"If Congress shall see fit to authorize ... additional emissions proposed, it seems high... expedient that such part as the convenie... shall require be issued in denominations ... than $5.

"I am aware of the general objection ... the issue of notes under $5, and concede th... cogency. Indeed, under ordinary circ... stances, they are unanswerable, but in the ... isting circumstances of the country, they ... most if not all their force. The country is ... volved in the expenditures of a contest ... national existence, and it is highly desira... that the burdens of the people be made ... tolerable as possible.

"If the restriction on the issue of small ... nominations be removed, the wants of ... country will absorb a circulation of $25,... 000, and perhaps more. The interest on ... circulation, say $1,500,000 a year, will be sa... to the tax-payers.

"Payments to public creditors, and espe... ally to soldiers, now require large amounts ... coin to satisfy fractional demands less than ... Great inconvenience in payment of the troo... are thus occasioned. With every effort on ... part of the Treasury to provide the necess... amount of coin it is found impractica... always to satisfy their demands.

"When the amount required is furnish... the temptation to disbursing officers to ... change it for any small bank-notes that ... soldiers or the public creditors will take is ... great to be always resisted. And even w... the coin reaches the creditors it is seldom ... but passes, in general, immediately into ... hands of sutlers and others, and disappears ... ence from circulation. The inconveni... therefore, to the government and credito... from the absence of United States notes ... small denominations, are not compensated ... anybody.

"It may properly be further observed, ... since the United States notes are made a le... tender and maintained nearly at the par ... gold by the provision for the conversion ... bonds bearing six per cent. interest payab... in coin, it is not easy to see why small no... may not be issued as safely as large ones.

"The notes made a legal tender circulat... money, and the government may authenti... by device and imprint small notes as well ... small coins. The limit is to be found only ... public convenience, which dictates denom... tions in notes similar to denominations ... gold, leaving the small circulation of sil... (less valuable than gold) as before.

"Another consideration which deserves ... be taken in the account is this, that resum... tion of payments in specie can be more ... tainly and easily effected, and with far less ... inconvenience and loss to the community, ... the currency, small as well as large, is ... United States notes, than if the channels ... circulation are left to be filled up by the ... sions of non-specie-paying corporations, ... vent and insolvent.

"These considerations of economy, of p... lic advantage and of private convenie... seem to me to justify fully the removal of ... restriction upon the issue of small notes.

"I propose, further, to make arrangem... for the necessary engraving and other w... for the printing and preparation for the ... of these notes in the Treasury Departme... Washington. I am led to believe that a ... considerable reduction of expense can be ... effected. The prospect, in my judgment, ... tainly warrants the trial.

"With these objects I have prepared a ... which I propose to submit to the consi... ion of the committee. The condition of ... treasury renders prompt action highly de... ble, and I trust it is not necessary to ... the committee or Congress that should ... powers asked for be granted they will be ... ceeded only with the most careful referen... the requirements of the public interest.

"Whatever the authority granted may ... no issue of notes will be made except to ... place notes withdrawn and cancelled, ... meet the current expenditures authorized ... Congress which cannot be met from the ... ceipts of revenue, from the increase of de... its, and from the proceeds of the conver... into five-twenties.

"With great respect,

"S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasu...

"Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman C... mittee of Ways and Means."

From Canada—Warlike Rum[ors] About British Troops.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

QUEBEC, June 9.—This city has been ... ted for three or four days past with wond... rumors of the speedy arrival of a ... body of troops from Great Brit... some said 24,000 were coming, and others ... increased the number to 40,000 men. ... Provincial Government have declared in ... liament that they know nothing of the ma... but still, as information would proba... sooner reach the commander of ... forces, Sir Fenwick W. Williams, at Mon... than the governor-general, Lord Mo... Quebec, and this is certainly true ... deputy commissary-general, who was ... ordered home from Montreal, was recei... telegraph from Boston whither he had ... ceeded on his way, the reports are ... lieved to a certain extent, and men's ... are full of "intervention," "Emily St. P..." "Bermuda and Circassian," and other ... ble causes of trouble with the States.

From California and the Pac[ific].

NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamer ... from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 13th, ... rived with eighteen rebel prisoners ... bales Sea Island cotton.

The steamer Ariel has arrived from ... wall on the 8th, with $330,000 in ... Callao dates to May 29th state there ... an earthquake there and at Sierra. ... ish ship of war Matinee was wrecked ... Monzillo, but the treasure, crew and ... were saved.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

The Lie Extenuative.

...ing to undervalue or explain away the ... of New Orleans to the advantage of ... the London Times endeavors to ... Southern reputation for valor, by ... ing that the national flotilla was made ... of iron-clad vessels, "which set the forts ... fiance, steamed by the Confederate batte... and presently held the town at their mer... without having experienced any material ... ance or any considerable loss."

The fact is, there was not a single ... vessel, great or small, in the na... flotilla, while the rebels had at least ... completely iron-cased, the Manassas and ... (the latter pronounced to be more ... formidable than the late Merrimac), and five ... more or less protected by iron casing. ... only iron defenses of any of our vessels ... improvised by hanging heavy chain ... over the sides of some of them, cover... the sections outside the machinery.

...story of national iron-plated gunboats ... the slightest warrant in any official or ... report from this side of the Atlan... is a bald lie, set afloat by the Times, to ... away the failure of its rebel friends to ... any effectual resistance to the national ... and also to account for the failure of all ... Times' prognostications of the utter in... of the government to capture the great ... metropolis.

Army and Navy Matters.

...War Department has advices that large ... have been made to the rebel armies, ... conscription forcing into the ranks ... white man and mulatto between twenty ... forty years of age. The army in Virginia ... in this way been re-inforced by 60,000 men, ... they are not effective soldiers, but will ... good soldiers in a few months, should ... war continue so long. It is on this ac... that it has been determined to open a ... of instruction at Annapolis, under ... Wool, for 50,000 soldiers, to be in... to 100,000 as soon as the camp is ... in operation. *If volunteers enough do ... offer, a draft will doubtless be called for.* It ... understood that these troops are not to be ... until the fall campaign opens, and ... the war be closed before that time, the ... will see but little hard and dangerous ... and will pass a pleasant summer at ... Annapolis.

Trade with the British North American Provinces.

It appears from an official report of the Sec... of the Treasury, showing the quantity ... value of the different articles of merchan... imported into the United States from ... British North American provinces under the ... reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 ... over $15,000,000, and in 1860 more than ...,000,000, and in 1861 $21,000,000. The ta... shows in the last year a falling off in fish, ... fruits, hides and wools, an increase in ... ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, ... flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, etc. ... of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all ... $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over ...; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all ... $2,260,000. The respective amounts of ... imports are not enumerated.

The Health of McClellan's Army.

A correspondent writing from New Bridge, ... on the 10th inst., to the Philadelphia ... says that the army is generally very ... Care in the selection of camping ... and the watchfulness of commanders ... the habits of their men, have been attend... with the most gratifying results. The wri... "It is strange, but none the less true, ... defeat and low spirits have as much to do ... causing typhus fever, as dampness or ... A retreating army, or one which, when ... in trenches or in camp, constantly feel... that hope deferred which maketh the heart ... always has the greater part of its sickness ... caused by typhus."

Full of Imagination.

The London Times has what it calls "The ... American News Department," which is, if ... possible, bitterer and more splenetic than the ... editorial columns" of that paper. ... editorial articles are ably malignant; the ... column is contemptible, mean and jesu... On the 28th ult., in the latter column, ... Senator Trumbull is spoken of as "a man ... capacious ignorance which no amount ... questions, blue books, returns and resolu... ever satisfy;" Gen. Wool is accused ... falsehood; and the column winds up with ... peculiarly ingenious and circumstantial ...

"In New York the wives of the soldiers ... assembled in the City Hall with their chil... in their arms, and threatened the mayor, ... he endeavored to appease their clamor ... money, that they would leave their child... around his house. Many of these claimed, ... alleged justly, in the newspapers, that ... had not received their pay for ... or even six months. The mayor's elo... was lost on them—they burst into the ... and sided upon the 'City Fathers,' who ... only rescued by the police from their ... and a scene which could have been by ... means agreeable to the sufferers took place, ... any apparent termination."

About Dogs.

The following document was picked up upon ... railroad track by a soldier of the 51st Ill. ... Regiment, under Gen. Pope, while in close pur... of the rebels, after the evacuation of Cor... It is sent us by Lieut. B. F. Brown, ... of this city. It is seen, that in the south... mind, the preservation of the "institu..." is paramount to all other duties, even ... the defense of the "lost rights" of the ... A man so valuable as this man of ... "dogs" ought not to be *forced* to serve his country.

To His Excellency Governor J. J. Pettus:

The Petition of the Undersigned Citizens of Co... and Jefferson and Claiborne counties Represent ... to you that Joseph L Robertson Residing in Copi... County is the Owner of a fine pack of Negro ... Dogs Managed and Controlled by him and said Jo... seph L Robertson is under the age of 35 years Be... ing Liable to the Conscription Law and as we are ... fully Satisfied that he will be of Much more Bene... fit to the Community and Country for him to Re... main Here we your Petitioners Respectfully Peti... tion you to Grant him a Discharge From Military ... Service & your Petitioners will ever Pray &c

April 24th 1862

Lesley Gilliam — Will H Bowen J P
... Taylor — William Allen
Robert S Callender — Loses Davis
... Pierce — H Saker
J N Pearce — H P Harris
And 30 others.

Senator Sumner on President Lincoln.

The following is a private letter written by Hon. Charles Sumner in reply to a letter written by a personal friend. It appears in the Boston Journal:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or tolerated by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanly in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he was less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir,
With much regard,
Ever faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Blair's Amended Bill.

In the United State's House of Representatives, June 13, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the committee on military affairs, reported back, with an amendment, a bill (H. R. No. 288) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois, of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that William H. Swift, now one of the trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and seventy-five feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such a manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, at all times during the season of navigation, of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress shall permit. And the said commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year; and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the war department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, altar and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvement, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors and draughtsmen, collectors and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any lands, water streams, and materials of any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvements contemplated by this bill: *Provided,* That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the revenues derived from the said canal and river, over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: first, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof to the United States, together with the interest thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall each receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services determine: *Provided,* That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said commissioners designated from the topographical corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the legislature of the State of Illinois, transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right at all times to transport vessels of war, troops and public property over said canal absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMORED SHIPS.

Secretary Welles' Letter to Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committee of both Houses:

NAVY DEPARTMENT June 9, 1862.

SIR:—I had the honor to address the Naval Committee under the date of the 25th of March last on the subject of armored ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armament of ships, which change, in effect, dispenses with the navies that have hitherto existed—is obvious; and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the government will promptly take the initiatory steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying itself with the armature and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the substitution by the government of iron for wood, in the whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service.

This necessity has arisen chiefly from the fact that naval vessels and naval purposes and objects are in many respects so essentially different from those of the mercantile marine as to place them out of the usual line of private enterprise. The government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work. In naval and military matters, it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality—trustworthy, and always ready at any moment to meet the public necessities.

The government has several large navy yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam, which is necessary for and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed, has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the larger proportion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most other costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability.

Iron ship building is new in this country, but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy-yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting, and thick iron plates can be procured from only two or three parties, and then in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have little use for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidably be great outlay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the Navy for a purchaser, there can be no competion, and the Government will be compelled, under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand.

No inconsiderable portions of an iron ship can be made and procured at the ordinary mills, and so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied; but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured; and unless the government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to imposition, and its vessels to marked inferiority.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron, at a very great cost. They are not unaware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity.

It must be borne in mind, however, that those Governments which are striving for national supremacy are sparing no expense to strengthen themselves by building iron vessels; and already their dockyards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those governments have at their command the greatest experience, and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce.

The facts are suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the necessary provision for ourselves, by providing the means and conveniencies for building and repairing a navy, such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime owers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our navy yards, and on our steam machine shops, for ship-building purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up with the wants of the navy and the exigencies on the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, nor to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the development of science and art already demonstrate as a necessity, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependant on private establishments for its most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and lavish expenditures cannot hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining the proper locations, and mills, forges, furnaces, and shops, all of which are requisite, and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration.

If the money for these purposes be now appropriated, we shall commence, under as favorable circumstances as any nation, the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times.

No nation have an advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and it is no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps at the present session for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wants and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the shops and tools, and other appurtenances for this great work, must be provided in season:

The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event may be pending, and the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect should be a warning for us to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars, judiciously expended at the present time, may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation, after hostilities have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the near termination of the session without any movement, as yet, for establishing the necessary works to produce the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubtful whether either of our present navy-yards is best adapted to the purpose herein indicated; but, if so, they will require considerable enlargement. The subject is one that should receive careful consideration, and I would suggest that authority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations.

We are now constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experience and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a navy-yard, foundry, and shops, at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Such a yard and its attendant establishments, would possess many advantages, and is becoming a necessity. I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
GIDEON WELLES.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Pacific Railroad Bill and the "Pawnees"—The Emancipation Commissioners of the District—A New Fact in the Census Return—The The Second $150,000,000 batch of Demand Notes—The Record madeby the Democracy for the Fall Elections—Confirmation of Gen. Lockwood.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862.

The Senate commenced work to-day on the Pacific railroad bill. The bill has come back from the select committee in such a shape that Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and the northern routes of railroad, can have very little interest in it, and the result will probably be the defeat of the whole scheme, in this Congress, at least. If so, it must be attributed to the greed of the so-called "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad company"—a purely wild-cat concern which has not a dollar of capital, not a foot of track, not a pound of iron, nor anything else except brass. Indeed, nobody in Congress has yet been able to see its charter, although repeatedly called for. The House bill, it will be remembered, provided for the construction of two main branches forming the eastern connections of the road, namely, the Leavenworth-Pawnee concern begining at Kansas City and running to the 102d meridian of longitude, and a road from the western boundery of Iowa to the same meridian—100 miles of each to be built within two years, and 100 miles of each during every year thereafter until both shall be completed. The Senate committee have stricken out the clause requiring the Iowa route to be completed within the time specified above, and inserted a clause requiring it to be built within five years *after* the Leavenworth-Pawnee concern is finished. The effect of the amendment, of course, is to give a five years monopoly of the Atlantic and Pacific trade and travel to the Pawnees, and to establish for their branch the character of being the main line. There are several other marks of the Pawnee tribe in the amended bill, which essentially change its character. The House bill authorized the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific railroad company of Missouri, to unite with the Pawnees in building the road from Kansas City to the 102d meridian, on the same terms and conditions. The Senate amendment adds the words "with the consent of the said Kansas Company." Kansas City, moreover, is left entirely out, and the words "north of the Kansas River" inserted, to accommodate a set of bankrupt speculators in town lots in Wyandott, Kansas.

If Senator McDougal, who has the bill particularly in charge, desires a Pacific railroad at all, he should be aware that this is not the way to get it. The bill was bad enough as passed by the House. Contracts in writing had been discovered, bargaining away places in the list of corporators, and making transfers of stock before there was any stock to transfer, coupled with an agreement to buy it back at a certain price if the bill should become a law. I have seen one of these contracts, and it reads about as follows:

I hereby agree to deliver to ——— fifty shares of the stock of the *Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company* whenever the Rollins Pacific railroad bill, or any other Pacific railroad bill, which shall be accepted by said Levenworth, Western railroad company, shall become a law, and to purchase said stock of said ——— for one-third of its par value in cash.

There is no doubt that the bill now before the Senate would be accepted by the Pawnees with avidity.

I passed an hour yesterday in the room of the emancipation commissioners. Half a dozen slave mothers were there with their children, (slaves no longer, thank God!) and they were severally brought before the commissioners and inquired of as to their ages, the kind of work they have been accustomed to perform, etc. An investigation as to the parentage of their children would have been embarrassing, I imagine, to their masters, for only one woman in the whole number could show a child of as dark a complexion as herself. There being *no* value in slaves now this side of Richmond, and very little the other side, the commissioners have summoned into their aid a slave dealer from Baltimore to help them to fix the *relative* value of those who are now being ransomed by the government. The Baltimore man affirms that he *has bought only fifteen slaves since the fourth of March,* 1861, and none at all since the fourth of March, 1862. All his transactions during the past fifteen months are recorded on a single page of his ledger. Slaves cannot be sold to-day in Maryland at any price. The owners in the District of Columbia, who sent their slaves away prior to the 16th of April, to avoid the emancipation act, are all anxious to get them back now so get "their share of the appropriation. They have been teasing members of Congress to amend the law so as to let them in, but of course without avail.

The number of slaves registered before the commissioners is about 2,200. The whole number in the district, according to the census of 1860, was 3,185, of whom 1,212 were males, and 1,973 females. This remarkable disparity of numbers between the sexes can only be accounted for on the supposition that more males than females were sold annually to the cotton States. The ratio throughout the country of both whites and blacks, according to previous census returns, has been 272 males to 270 females. The arbitrary infraction of this law of nature, so greatly disturbing the equilibrium of the sexes as is shown in the census of the District of Columbia, (eleven males to eighteen females) would throw any society into the utmost disorder, if any greater social disorder could be conceived of than slavery itself.

The proposition to issue a new batch of $150,000,000 of demand treasury notes to circulate as currency without curtailing in any degree the bank issues of the country, is looked upon by the wisest men in Congress as a kind of Vision of Judgment. Gold is already up to six per cent. premium, and this project will speedily carry it to ten. The advocates of the system said that gold would command no premium at all if the notes were made a legal tender, because nobody would want it! The banks can of course make money—I mean currency—faster than the government, because there are a thousand of them engaged in it. The issues of the government are limited somewhat by acts of Congress, while the issues of banks are limited only by the supply of "lampblack and rags." Both are engaged in inflating the balloon, in which the country rides, as fast as possible. The advocates of the first $150,000,000 issue denied very vigorously that they should ever want the dose repeated, and even Secretary Chase said that if he expected to need a second trial of the experiment he should not be willing to make the first. There is a very simple way, and only one, in which the second issue may be made without bringing financial ruin upon both government and country, and that is to displace an equal amount of bank notes by taxation. I am confident that the effort will be made this time, but I presume it will not succeed.

The Democracy have made an address to present to loyal constituencies this fall. They have voted unanimously against confiscating the property of the *leading rebels,* to reimburse the loyal States in part for the expenses of the war. They have voted unanimously against the disqualifying bill, which prohibits rebels, who have ever held office and violated their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, from holding office and violating the same oath hereafter. (Maynard of Tennessee voted *for* this bill.) They have voted nearly unanimously against the resolution authorizing our armies, so far as expedient, to be subsisted on the enemy. (Phelps of Missouri voted *for* this resolution.) Whenever a proposition has come up to punish rebellion, or to make it expensive, or to make rebels *divide* the cost of the war with loyal people, they have been firmly against it. The record proves it. The yeas and nays are lying in wait to confound them. The fact that a large number of Democrats are in the army fighting the battles of the Union only proves that they are better men than those who represent them in Congress. It should be borne in mind also that one of their number (Bright) has been expelled for treason, that two others (Ben. Wood and Stark) are arraigned for the same crime, and another, ("the heroic Vallandigham" as the southern papers call him), ought to be.

Gen. Lockwood, after being twice rejected, has been confirmed by the Senate. Lockwood himself has been here three or four weeks "making explanations," and Gen. Dix has been writing letters to the Republican members stating that all of Lockwood's acts in the Accomac campaign were performed by his (Dix's) orders. Gen. Dix at first denied or discredited the story of the negro-whipping, but after it was proved before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lockwood admitted it, and professed to be intensely sorry for it. He also undertook to show that it was not much of a walloping, after all. I wonder whether any Senator (Mr. Sumner, for instance,) asked him whether he would have whipped the man if he had been white. Whatever Lockwood gains in public estimation by being confirmed, Gen. Dix and the Senators who voted for him must lose. The Accomac campaign is now Gen. Dix's glory, and as it is his only campaign, his fame as a warrior rests entirely upon it. The fact is, Gen. Dix would achieve distinction much sooner with a good set of knitting needles than with helmet and sword.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

End of the State Convention—Its Ultra Pro-slavery members defeated finally—The Emancipation Message of the President recognized—McKinstry's pretended Vindication—Guerrillas—Female Secessionists on the rampage—Various Items.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 16, 1862.

The State convention adjourned on Saturday after amending the State constitution by postponing all elections to November, and fixing upon November for all future elections. The politicians have found campaigning through July and August hot work, and it is a common remark here that Old Bullion's last campaign in the hot weather was the cause of his death. The postponement of the election has set afloat the politicians, and the circumstances of the next five months may be so completely revolutionized that plans and schemes laid for August may be blown to eternity. The convention showed considerable of the cloven foot, but its prompt recantation on the first day of last week of the abominable doctrine that traitors ought to be allowed the same voting privileges as loyal men, did something to wipe out the stain of of the original action. The ultra pro-slavery men were in a minority on this vote, as they were on others. But even a mild type of pro-slavery man is now-a-days so tender footed that the cry of abolitionist nearly sets him crazy. Judge Birch formally withdrew from the canvass for Governor, after doing Gov. Gamble all the injury he could by declaring that the Governor was as good a pro-slavery man as himself. The fact is that Birch, who has been fishing with a long pole for secession votes, saw that it was all up with him as soon as the convention decreed that no traitor who has borne arms against the Government should be allowed to vote. Birch then withdrew.

The emancipation projects were revived the day before the convention dissolved, by a message from Governor Gamble urging some recognition of the President's emancipation policy. The chief reason for action, the Governor said, in substance, was that the President has been very kind to Missouri, and to ignore his message now would be ungrateful. The Governor did not recommend any particular form of response, but merely wanted some response to go forward. The ultraists, like Judge Birch, were highly indignant that this coal of fire should be thrust afresh into the convention. His counsels, however, did not prevail, and on the last day of the session a series of resolutions was reported by Messrs. Breckinridge, Orr and Douglas, recognizing in courteous terms the importance of the emancipation message of the President, and endorsing the compensation principle. The resolutions likewise declare that while the convention does not feel authorized to take any further action on the subject, yet they recognize the liberality therein displayed by the Government of the United States, and express their high appreciation thereof. This is a sugar-coated pill indeed! It is, however, the most that could be obtained of the convention, and even this modest proposition received the negative votes of twenty-three delegates, including the doughty Birch. Several attempts to amend were made—the proposition emanating from ex-Governor Stewart endorsing gradual emancipation as the true policy for the best interests of Missouri. All the amendments were, however, voted down, as were several attempts to lay the whole subject on the table.

A book has just been issued from the press here, entitled "Vindication of Brig. General McKinstry." It contains 102 pages, of which forty-seven comprise the text of the author, and the balance is devoted to letters, affidavits &c. One point of interest to your readers is an allusion to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, wherein Gen. McKinstry refers to the failure of John How of this city, and W. S. Gurnee of Chicago, to obtain a $750,000 contract. He then says, "how much this disappointment affected subsequent the course of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE in which concern Mr. Gurnee is said to be a stockholder, I leave for others to determine." The "vindication" is an attempt to show that the writer was persecuted by politicians and disappointed applicants for contracts. Among the most interesting letters is one from the President recommending Jas. L. Lamb, of Springfield, Ill., to McKinstry as a man of unquestioned integrity, wishing him; "if consistent with the public good," to make purchases of Lamb. Following this is a note from Simon Cameron endorsing Mr. Lamb as a personal friend of the President, and requesting McKinstry to purchase army supplies from him, "if he will make his prices suit." There are various letters from F. P. Blair, Jr., recommending his friends for contracts for horses and mules. Another interesting letter comes from Hon. Jas. A. Rollins, member of congress from Missouri, where he appears as a government contractor for furnishing mules "to the government through Mr. Haskell." The point of this is, that Rollins, as M. C., is prohibited by law from any connection with government jobs, but herein avows himself an interested party in Haskell's contract. The book will be for sale in a few days in this city. Those who think McKinstry a rascal will buy it to see what he has to say, and those who think otherwise will enjoy its perusal highly.

It is understood in army circles here that guerrillas and bushwhackers are now shot by Union cavalry, and State militia men, wherever they are caught in arms—without any trial. Many cases of shooting, under Gen. Schofield's orders have taken place, and will continue to take place hereafter; of which we shall never hear a word. This practice will make guerrilla warfare cruel and retaliatory, but in the end it will be justifiable. The guerrillas have already waylaid and murdered travelers on the roadside from Rolla to Springfield, and such will be their game in every instance. There is a large force now hunting down these outlaws, however, and no edict from Jeff. Davis on behalf of pirates or guerrillas will prevent our troops from taking summary revenge on all bushwhackers whom they capture hereafter.

The female secessionists smother their rebel sentiments with difficulty. A few days ago the provost marshal received proof that several females residing on Eleventh street near Market avenue were in the habit of singing secession ditties and using violent language to Union soldiers and Union families passing their house. The provost marshal thereupon issued a peremptory order requiring the aforesaid disloyal females to vacate the premises in question within forty-eight hours on the pain of going to the military prison. Another notable instance of female (secession) depravity took place on Saturday while the children of the Union Methodist Church were proceeding along Fourteenth street to the Pacific railroad depot, for the purpose of going out of town on a picnic excursion. They bore small American flags and many of the children wore Union rosettes. As they passed certain secession houses, several heads were poked out of the windows, and such remarks fell from those windows as "dirty abolition nigger stealers," "that old rag is played out," etc., etc.

The call of Gen. Halleck for food for the starving rebels in the vicinity of Corinth, has revealed the littleness of secession merchants of this city to an astounding degree. Presuming the sympathies of rich secessionists would be excited by the sufferings of their fellow rebels and their wives and children, an effort was made to induce many of them to contribute something to swell the list. The answer was, "No; the Unionists have driven off their protectors and invaded their homes—now let them support the starving."

The emancipation convention which assembles to-day at Jefferson City, will probably adjourn to meet in this city a couple of weeks hence. The call was issued too late to insure an average fair representation of the emancipation element of this State. Probably the pro-slavery party will make capital out of the small attendance, but distant observers should not be deceived by this fallacy. Now that traitors who have been in arms cannot vote, the emancipationists have hopes of electing quite a respectable number of the members of the next legislature. The good cause is gaining strength daily.

The "California gang" are still interested, more or less, in government contracts, but only one or two of them stay in the city. Under Major Allen's administration, the quartermaster's department is managed with great fidelity. Major Allen, however, is not without enemies, and in his desire to act strictly for the public good, he meets with sharpers who won't stand a rebuff with equanimity. It was reported recently that Major Allen had been ordered to join Gen. Halleck in the field, and immediately government vouchers declined in price, on the supposition that payments would be suspended for some time to come. The report turned out to be false.

Old Sol has been doing his prettiest for the last week, and the weather has been too hot for comfort.

BEN. WOOD.—It is gratifying to notice that a movement is making in the House of Representatives to punish this fellow for some of his bad practices. It is high time.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Location—Trade and Commerce—The Railroads—Manufactures—The Cotton Trade—Buildings—Court House Square—Negroes, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WITH COM. DAVIS' MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11, 1862.

The transfer from Fort Pillow to this city, with the particulars of which the telegraph has made you acquainted, was made without incident to interest your readers—excepting the little excitement consequent upon the capture of the steamer Sovereign—and in very good time. We are now in Memphis, where we have been since last Friday, and there is every reason to believe that with the battle of the 7th, and the subsequent operations of the army, navy, and civic societies, you are perfectly familiar. Let it be my present task, then, to say something of Memphis in general and of Memphis as it is, in particular.

THE LOCATION.

Memphis is situated upon the eastern shore of the Mississippi, upon the fourth Chickasaw bluff, a short distance south of the mouth of Wolf River. It was formerly the site of old Fort Assumption, used for the purpose of protecting the country against the Chickasaw Indians, to chastise whom a French army of nearly 4,000, white, red and black, were gathered here. This force remained at Assumption from the summer of 1739 to the spring of 1740, during which time hundreds sickened and died. In March of the last named year peace was declared. The bluff upon which the parent city is situated is some thirty feet above the level of the river at the highest flood. A ledge of sandstone for some three miles juts out into the stream forming a natural levee. This is the only known stratum of rocks below the Ohio. From the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 600 miles, Memphis is the only site for a commercial mart on either side of the Mississippi. The beautiful situation of the city, and its connection with the finest portions of Tennessee and Arkansas, together with its great distance from any other point on the river where a large city can be built, gives it superior advantages. Immense quantities of cotton were, until the present rebellion, grown in the interior country, Memphis being the principal market and shipping point for it. More than 100,000 bales were usually shipped from this place annually. Two years since it contained seven churches, two medical schools, three or four printing offices and a population of 14,000. The population just previous to the blockade was placed at nearly 30,000. At present it has not 20,000.

ITS TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Nothing, excepting it may be a ride of half a day around the centre and suburbs of Memphis, can perhaps give the northern reader so just an idea of its importance to the South, and its exact *status* as one of the cities of the country, as a brief recapitulation of its trade and commerce for 1861, the year next preceding the one in which the place is found by the army of occupation almost deserted, and every nerve and power stilled as by the chilling hand of death.

I am enabled to quote a few statistics from the "first annual statement of the trade and commerce of Memphis," for the year ending August 31st, 1861, prepared by John F. Toof, Esq., secretary of the chamber of commerce. When this work was published, the blighting influences of a revolution, or more properly a rebellion, had not averted or annihilated the trade and business of almost every city in the South. Memphis had suffered none. In fact, her transactions in cotton and sugar had been larger than those of any previous year. For five years the place had been prosperous beyond precedent. With her railroads, her grast commercial advantages, and her wealthy citizens, she might have been at this moment among the most successful points in the country. But one year ago, the 7th of this month—the anniversary of the Federal occupation of her—secession laid its stupifying and stultifying hand upon all her energies, dried up her prosperity, left the grass to grow in her streets, and her people to suffer the grinding and pulverizing power of a military anarchy.

The value of the gross receipts of leading articles, including cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, agricultural implements, liquors, dry goods, boots and shoes, butter, beef, bacon, corn, cotton seed, cattle, coal, coffee, flour, hides, lime, lumber, pork, potatoes, salt, wheat, reach the total of $39,000,000. The manufactures were about $3,000,000. Adding articles not enumerated amounting to $9,700,000, we find a total of trade of $51,751,000.

The finances of Memphis looked very cheering. $75,000,000 of the Confederate notes had been issued. It was supposed that this would be sufficient to last for a war of five years for the entire Confederacy. It has been found necessary, however, to issue scrip of all kinds, promises to pay, checks, shinplasters, and to adopt every expedient to replace gold and silver and fill the vacuum rapidly found by a depreciation of their miserable currency.

THE RAILROADS.

Four railroads, one of which was unfinished center in Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston—built at an expense of $7,000,000—Memphis and Ohio, an important connecting link between Memphis and New Orleans, extending from the former city to Paris, Tenn., a distance of 130 miles; the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, communicating with Grenada, Canton, Jackson, and New Orleans; the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, leading from a point in Arkansas west of Memphis, taking in Duvall's Bluff on the White River, taking in St. Francis on the river of that name.

The receipts for 1861 for freight and passengers on these roads foot up as follows:

Memphis & Charleston	$1,841,122 60
Memphis & Ohio	362,593 33
Mississippi & Tennessee	220,331 74
Memphis & Little Rock	41,838 18
Total	$2,465,887 85

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Memphis, consisting of doors, sash, blinds, cars, flour and corn meal, carriages, lumber, furniture, soap, lard, oil and candles, boots and shoes, gas, cotton seed oil, French burr milstones, plantation machinery, &c., amounted, for 1861, to $3,019,741.

In addition to the above, from 1,200 to 1,500 men, women and boys had been employed in making clothing, camp equipage, cartridges, percussion caps, knapsacks, cavalry equipments, &c.

The various foundries and machine shops were also busily employed in turning out field pieces of various descriptions, shot and shell, swords, knives, and warlike implements generally. The quantity and value of these productions cannot at present be approximated to.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The receipts of cotton for 1861 were 369,653 bales. The shipments northward during the same space of time were 167,696 bales. The total shipments were equal to the receipts, being to New Orleans, Ohio River, St. Louis, Europe and northern points, and interior points. The shipments for three years, to all points, were as follows:

1858-59	318,107 bales.
1859-60	391,918 "
1860-61	369,857 "
Total	1,086,882 "

The price was from eight and a half to eleven cents per pound.

There was a favorable crop for 1861.

BUILDINGS ETC.

Memphis is not proverbial for the number of its public buildings. The county seat being located at Raleigh will probably account for this. but her private residences and business blocks cannot be surpassed in magnificence, taste, expensiveness and finish in the North. There are several blocks of marble, iron and mastic-finished five-story buildings, erected for business purposes, much resembling in character those on Lake and Clark streets in Chicago. From the value of lands in the city the best residences are located in what is called the suburbs. Many of these are truly palatial. The gardens, adapted by nature for the purpose, being covered with towering and shady trees, have been tastefully improved and decorated. In many places I saw statuary, fountains, flowers, costly and beautiful shrubbery, in many of them as I rode the other day to Elmwood cemetery. In fact Memphis, should trade revive, and its secession proclivities be calmed down by proper treatment from the occupying forces, is fated to become one of the most active commercial marts, as it is now one of the most agreeable places of residence, in the entire South.

COURT SQUARE AND CEMETERY.

Although Memphis has no court house, it has its court square, situated in the center of the city, surrounded by business houses, to which it is a cool, comfortable contrast. This park is encompassed by an iron railing, her natural forest trees, flowers and shrubbery closely crowded within, and is furnished with iron benches for the accommodation of loungers of both sexes. It is the place of rendezvous where the young men of the city meet their sweethearts to hold pleasant converse; where the business man retires with his friend or customer at noonday to talk over the transactions of the day. The square is lighted with gas at night. It is inhabited by squirrels and birds, the former of whom are quite tame, and suffer themselves to be caught by ladies and gentlemen frequenting the place, with whom they become acquainted. The utmost care is taken by the city authorities to keep dogs out of the enclosure, and a fine of ten dollars is assessed by any person interfering or meddling with the shrubbery. Jackson's monument, situated in the northwestern part of the square, is a fine marble bust of the general upon a pedestal elevated about six or eight feet from the ground and surrounded by an iron fence. The inscriptions upon the pedestal are as follows, the face of the statue fronting west:

[West.]
ANDREW JACKSON:
Seventh President of the United States—from life,
BY JOHN FRAZEE, ARTIST.
1835.
Inaugurated January 8th, 1829.
Fraugas non flectas.
[South.]
Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's glory.
[East.]
Exegi monumentum Perrinius age.
Talladega, Horseshoe,
Emuckfaw, New Orleans.
[North.]
THE FEDERAL UNION,
IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

During the occupancy of Memphis by Gen. Price's rebel army, a Col. Brunt rendered himself forever notorious and forever infamous by defacing and partly erasing the word *federal* in the above inscription. The monument still stands, however, a lasting rebuke to the rebels and a reminder of the reckless and venom minded policy of some of the mass who have led its armies. The word *federal* has not been entirely effaced. It is yet readable, and is fast coming out of the dust of anarchy and confusion which for a twelve-month have obscured it. The story of burying the American Flag beneath this monument, I am assured, is a hoax. It was proposed, and had the Federal forces been long enough delayed, it might have been performed on the fourth of the ensuing month. The jail, your readers will perhaps recollect, was burned and its walls torn down, by order of Beauregard, some weeks since, as it was said to prevent the citizens of Memphis from being imprisoned in it. Now that there are plenty of criminals to be confined—mostly from the ranks of citizens—there is no place to accommodate them. If the city should be burned, whose fault would it be?

NEGROES, ETC.

Negroes are constantly running away and endeavoring to come within our lines. I saw one arrested on the levee this afternoon, by a policeman, his hands tied behind him, and carried off to his master. The military authorities treat them as white men. They are not allowed within our lines. If they come in they are taken into custody, and at once on demand, surrendered. What the policy of the new commandant of the post will be in this regard, I am not yet advised. W.

THE CROPS.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.—We have recently visited ten or twelve counties, in the interior of the State, and have made careful observations and many inquiries in regard to the crops. From all we can learn, the prospect seems to be encouraging. The breadth of wheat sown and of corn planted is larger than it was last year. On the old farms as much grain has been put in the ground as in any previous season, and many farms have been opened the present year. This remark applies to every county between the Mississippi and Des Moines. We saw hundreds of new farms, with their first crops coming forward, and in almost every case they looked highly promising.

We were in Hardin, Hamilton and Webster counties the first week in June, and heard no complaint from anybody in regard to any crops. Wheat and oats looked finely, and corn was just coming up. At Webster City we met the supervisors of Hamilton county—men from all the townships—and they were elated with the appearance of vegetation in their several precincts.

Our observations in Butler and Grundy counties were limited, but we saw nothing devoid of promise and we heard none but hopeful expressions from the lips of the few farmers with whom we conversed.

We visited Bremer and Chickasaw counties the second week in June, and for the first time heard qualifying terms in regard to the prospects of the corn crop. A few fields had been replanted, and were not looking very healthy. Wheat and oats had a good color. Rye was headed out on the first of June and everywhere looks prime.

In Black Hawk county, along the Cedar, some farmers have had to re-plant their corn, and the same is true, in some cases, in Buchanan and Delaware counties. In a few instances, on our return trip, we heard of the Hessian fly, but of no serious ravages. On the whole we believe the prospects for the crops in Northern Iowa are fair.

The reports of crop prospects continues good. We hear that the Hessian fly and chinch-bug have made their appearance in some parts of the State, but as yet have heard nothing of the troublesome pests in this section.—*Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette*

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat, as a general thing, looks well, and promises fair for a large yield. We are sorry to learn that the Hessian fly is troubling some of the farmers in the vicinity, though we have not yet heard of its ravages being extensive. Reports from other sections of the country, however, look rather bad, and it is stated that whole fields in Southern Illinois have been rendered not worth the harvesting by this mischievous insect.—*Grant Co. (Wis.) Witness.*

THE CROPS.—The changeable weather we have had for some weeks, followed by the depredations of the chinch-bug, has had a bad effect upon our crops, and retarded their growth. The bug has in some sections of our country already destroyed whole fields of grain, and unless they soon disappear they will ruin more than half our wheat. Much of the corn planted has rotted in the ground, in consequence of the late cold weather, and a large proportion of what little is up looks pale and sickly. The favorable change in the weather during the last week, however, will much benefit what is now growing, and if the bug will but let it alone, and this weather continues, it may yet give a good account of itself.—*McHenry Co. Union.*

HARVEST.—Our farmers have just commenced harvest, and labor is in great demand. Much of the white wheat is ruined or seriously injured by the drouth or fly, and lately the rust has made its appearance. The red wheat generally promises very fair, and in some places is fully equal to any crop ever harvested in this county. The growing crops are doing well—corn, oats, and tobacco look finely. The tobacco crop this year will be large—probably five times as many plants have been set out in this county this year than in any year previous. Cotton is doing first-rate, and nearly every farmer has a "patch" sufficient to supply his family with cotton goods the coming year.—*Carbondale (Jackson Co.) Times.*

HESSIAN FLY AND SPRING WHEAT.—We have been making inquiries and searching our exchanges, to learn something of the extent of the ravages of the Hessian fly and other insects. We are happy to learn that there are some localities in our county where these insects have not so seriously damaged the crop, but as a general thing, we learn that a large proportion of the wheat in Winnebago, and part of Ogle and Stephenson counties, is much injured. M. L. Gorkam, of Winnebago, who has just returned from a trip through Stephenson, Carroll and Ogle counties, says, that a few miles after leaving Freeport, going west and south, the effects of the fly is imperceptible; and all through Carroll and west part of Ogle the crop is very promising indeed. After leaving Polo, and coming towards Rock River, the wheat again shows the effect of the fly. On the east side of the river, towards Lane Station, it is better again. It is to be hoped that the weather may so retard the insect and favor the growth of the crop, as to produce a moderate crop of wheat. The Chinch bugs are in great numbers, and we fear they will come in for their share. As far as we have been able to observe in this vicinity, the crop can only be a light one with a late harvest.—*Rockford Register.*

OAKLAND CO.—The crop of hay in this region promises to be below an average. All those early indications of an abundance of hay were dissipated some two or three weeks since by the heavy black frost which then occurred. Wheat on the contrary looks finely, and if there should be no frosts at this juncture, and the insects let it alone, there will be an immense yield. As a general thing it stands well stalked, and is thick and even upon the ground. Corn and potatoes are extremely backward, yet there is ample time for their development and maturity.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

LENAWEE CO.—It is now thought that the wheat crop in this county will be quite light, and we have heard many of the farmers say they should not harvest their wheat, as it was already destroyed by the insect which has made its appearance.—*Tecumseh Herald.*

— The Vinton Iowa *Eagle* says the wheat in that county (Benton) is being seriously damaged by the Hessian fly.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING IN BATTLE.

The Telegraphic Corps of McClellan's Army.

We find in the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* an interesting letter from Mr. Parker Spring, superintendent of the telegraph construction in General McClellan's army, describing the use of the telegraph in a balloon during the great battle before Richmond. Mr. Spring says:

For some time past I have been ordered by Col. Eckert (our superintendent of military telegraphs) to try a telegraphic experiment from a balloon. Saturday morning, when we heard that a great battle must be fought, Prof. Lowe notified me that I should extend the wire to his balloon and we would try it. In one hour we had brought the wire a mile and a half, and I was ready to ascend with the professor. The battle had commenced. When ... it had reached its zenith, Prof. Lowe and myself, with the telegraph, had reached an altitude of two thousand ... With the aid of good glasses we were enabled to view the whole affair between these powerful contending armies.

As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the professor and given to me verbally, all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen. McClellan and the division commanders through the agency of the obedient field instrument which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, the next shot or two would, in every case, silence the masked and annoying customer.

For hours, and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of one hundred miles, this wire worked beautifully. A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had it not been for the tremendous rush of business upon the wire I should have telegraphed you directly from the balloon, while the battle was raging.

Sunday morning at daybreak we again ascended. Early in the morning the battle was renewed, and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up till noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly towards Richmond. At this time we could see firing on James River to the left of Richmond, distance from the balloon (some said) fifteen miles. This fire was of short duration.

HOW RICHMOND LOOKED FROM THE BALLOON.

The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted appearance, but very few people to be seen in the streets. During the afternoon and evening of Sunday nothing of interest transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for this purpose. From the scene of battle into the city of Richmond *the road was literally lined with ambulances, wagons, and carts, conveying dead and wounded.*

About twilight we saw camp-fires innumerable around the city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and barracks, which showed us to a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond. Monday morning we made several ascensions, and found a small force near the last scene of action, and thousands of troops marching out from the city, so you may look momentarily for a report of another severe battle.

THE DEAD AT ISLAND NO. TEN.—We learn that letters have recently been received from Gen. Quimby, stating, as illustrative of the panic and fright of the rebels at the evacuation of Island Number 10, that his troops found in the marshes in the rear of Tiptonville, the dead bodies of over 300 rebels, who had miserably perished by drowning and miring in the swamps, in their mad haste to escape from imagined pursurers. It was surmised that large numbers would yet be found, who had died in the same inglorious manner.—*Rochester Democrat.*

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTRACTOR.—The contractor to build the rebel gunboats at New Orleans was driven from that city because he failed to complete them in time, and was hung on a hotel piazza at Natchez. He is reported to have defrauded the Confederates of some $600,000 which he invested in English and French funds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1862.

Financial matters were quiet to-day, attention being mainly directed to the vote upon the new constitution. A fair amount of business was done; too much, we fear, for the good of the city and State, for every man ought to have devoted his whole time and energy to defeat the iniquity.

New York exchange was abundant at par buying and ⅛ selling rate; ¼ being charged on collections and retail parcels.

Gold was weaker than yesterday. The buying price was 5@5¼; selling, 6@6¼ premium. In New York the price was 6½.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—One of the best executed counterfeits that was ever circulated in this city was detected by several of our bankers. It is a five dollar bill on the Manufacturer's Bank of Troy, N. Y. A description is useless, for no one but an expert can detect it, and every body else should reject all five dollar bills on this bank. Remember this as the only security against loss. Those of our city readers who wish, can see the bill at the office of James Boyd, No. 38 Clark street.

COMMERICAL.

TUESDAY EVENING June 17, 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been variable, but on the whole more favorable to the growing crops. In the Southern portion of this State the winter wheat is being harvested, and from all accounts the crop is one of the best ever known.

The advices from the Northwest are less gloomy, but the prospects are by no means bright for Spring Wheat and Corn. The former is damaged considerably by the Hessian fly, and the latter is two or three weeks later than usual. If we have hot, forcing weather during the balance of this month and July and August, it may ripen before the early frosts come, but there are grave apprehensions concerning this among agriculturists.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1862.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—Under a scarcity of vessels and heavy receipts of grain, freights have ruled buoyant—rates having advanced 2@3c per bushel since the date of our last weekly review.

TO-DAY there was no change from yesterday, but vessel owners were more anxious to charter. The engagements were:—To Kingston: schr. Dashing Wave, wheat, at 13½c—freight payable in N. Y. slight exchange. To Oswego: schr. Dispatch, wheat, at 14c. To Buffalo: schrs. Fortune, Eagle Wing, E. S. G. Bemis, Autocrat, Barney, J. S. Harvey, Geneva and Denmark, all with corn, at 9c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—Owing to the scarcity of freight room, rates have advanced 10c per brl on flour to the seaboard. The closing rates are:

Flour to New York, prop to Buffalo	$0.95
Fourth class to N.Y., " "	0.47½
Flour to New York, all water	0.85
Fourth class to N. Y. "	0.42½
Flour to New York, prop to Goderich	0.95
Flour to Boston, "	1.05
Flour to Montreal, prop to Collingw'd	0.75
" " " Sarnia	0.75

FLOUR—Received to-day, 11,582 brls; shipped, 13,475 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week, with the sources of supply and the avenue of shipment:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Total last week	57,267	49,135
Total previous week	50,273	37,848
Corresp. week, 1861	28,749	21,433
Corresp. week, 1860	9,426	11,213

The Flour market continues dull and without any material change in prices. There has been rather more inquiry than formerly for choice white winter extras; but the supply of spring extras has been so much greater than the demand that the market has ruled lower.

TO-DAY the sales were trifling, as follows: 100 brls choice white winter extra at $5.25; 200 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls choice spring extra r. h., at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3 90; 175 brls good extra at $3.60; 700 brls "Atlantic" at $3.55; 100 brls "Glenwood" at $3.90; 45 brls "Opera" winter super at $3.50; 200 brls spring super at $2.75; 50 brls do at $2.80; 50 brls do at $3 50; 100 brls choice spring extra at $4.15.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.75	@ 5.25
Red do do	4.30	@ 4.50
Spring Extras, choice	4.00	@ 4.50
do do fair to good	3.30	@ 3.60
Rye flour	2.50	@ 2.55
Superfine brands	2.25	@ 3.25
Middlings, per ton	8.00	@14.00
Corn Meal, bolted	13.00	@14.00
do do Unbolted	11.60	@12.00
Bran and Shorts	5.00	@ 6.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 64,157 bu; shipped, 3,325 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week, with the sources of supply and the avenue of shipment:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Total last week	570,283	221,510
" previous week	510,427	336,549
Corresp. week 1861	377,607	441,682
" 1860	64,008	155,159

Under more liberal receipts during the week, as well as higher freights, the market has declined 2@3c per bushel on both spring and winter grades.

TO-DAY there was no material change in prices from those paid yesterday. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 1 Red in store at 86c; 2,500 bu No. 2 Red at 81c; 1,000 bu Amber Iowa at 81c; 6,000 bu do at 80½c; 1,500 bu do at 80c; 20,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 78c; 18,000 bu do at 77½c; 15,000 bu do at 77¼c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 70c; 8,000 bu do at 71c; 4,000 bu do at 71½c; 2,000 bu do (in a favorite house) at 73c; 3,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 58c; 400 bu do at 57c.

CORN—Received to-day, 282,494 bu; shipped, 219,350 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week, with the sources of supply and the avenue of shipments:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Total last week	1,587,769	610,380
Total previous week	1,078,743	875,325
Corresp'g week in 1861	649,515	513,445
" " 1860	533,670	571,599

The market for Corn has also suffered, in consequence of a scarcity of tonnage and heavy receipts. Canal and River Corn has been particularly depressed on account of the scarcity of storage room.

TO-DAY the market was scarcely so buoyant, and prices closed ¼c lower than yesterday. The sales were: 5,000 bu choice old River White at 31c afloat; 11,000 bu old River Mixed at 28½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 28¼c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 29c afloat; 17,000 bu new River Mixed at 26c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 25c afloat; 5,000 do at 24c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected River at 23c afloat; 35,000 bu old Mixed in store at 27½c; 25,000 bu do at 27¼c; 1,000 bu do at 27½c; 7,000 bu new Mixed in store at 23c; 2,000 bu do at 23½c; 6,000 bu old Rejected at 21c; 2,000 bu new Rejected at 19c.

OATS—Received to-day, 8,100 bu; received last week, 94,737 bu. Shipped to-day, 150 bu; shipped last week, 75,700 bu. During the greater part of the week the market has ruled dull and lower—Eastern buyers being unable to ship at present rates of freight—and prices have ranged from 25 to 25½c.

TO-DAY there were more orders, however, and we note an advance of ¼@1c ℔ bushel. Sales were: 2,000 bu No 1 at 25½c; 1,000 bu do at 25½c; 45,000 bu do at 26c—all in store.

RYE—Received to-day, 430 bu; received last week, 18,292 bu; shipped to-day, none; shipped last week, 10,650 bu. The market is dull and drooping, and we note a decline on the week of 2c per bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were:—1,200 bu No 1 in store at 36c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none; received last week, 10,318 bu. Shipped to-day, none; shipped last week, 865 bu. There is a fair demand for good samples of barley and the market is quiet and firm; but inferior lots are slow sale.

TO-DAY the sales were:—139 bags prime at 60c on track; 46 bags good at 55c; 20 bags common at 40c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 317 brls; received last week, 1,334 brls; shipped last week, 1,087 brls. The market closes firmer, with a better shipping and speculative inquiry, and we note an advance of ¼@1c per gal.

TO-DAY the sales were:—235 brls at 22c; 50 brls do at 21¾c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet at 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—There is no life whatever in the market for Provisions, and we quote it almost entirely nominal. MESS PORK—There is no demand and but little effort made to sell. Between four and five hundred barrels of country packed have been sold during the week at $8.75@9.25; but city packed is nominal at $10.50. LARD—Prime Leaf is in demand at 7c, but the offerings are light.

TO-DAY the sales were: 37 boxes inferior country-cut Smoked Meats at 2½c, 2½c, and 4½c for Shoulders, Hams, and Sides; 125 tcs prime country Leaf Lard at 7c.

We quote the closing prices as follows:

Mess Pork	$10.00	@10.50
Light Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
Prime Mess	—	@ —
Prime Pork	—	@ —
Rumps	—	@ —
Bulk Sides, loose	0.5	@ —
Bulk Hams, "	0.04	@ —
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03	@ —
Mess Beef	11.00	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	12.00	@ —
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	—	@ —
Beef Hams	13.00	@14.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07	@ —
" " " Steam	0.06½	@ 0.07
No. 1 Lard	0.06	@ 0.06½
White Grease	0.05½	@ 0.05½
Yellow Grease	0.05	@ 0.05½

SEEDS—Received last week, 5,550 ℔s; shipped, 8,434 ℔s. TIMOTHY—The market is quiet and almost nominal at $1.30@1.40c. CLOVER—Nothing doing. HUNGARIAN—No sales.

TO-DAY, 50 bags Timothy were sold at $1.40.

BEANS—There is an active shipping demand for Beans, and the market is firm at $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

TO-DAY, 75 bushels good were sold at $1.70@1.90.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are light, and under a fair demand the market rules steady. We quote:

Prime Brush	$90@100.00
Fair to good Brush	50@ 75.00
Common to fair Brush	30@ 50.00

TALLOW—Received last week, 1,965 ℔s; shipped, 58,426 ℔s. There is still an active shipping demand and the market is firm at 7@7½c for country and 7¾@7½c for city butchers.

SALT—Received last week, 4,590 brls; shipped, 3,609 brls. The supply is still light, and dealers have advanced prices 10c per brl. We quote:

Saginaw, Fine, ℔ brl	$1.60
Syracuse, Fine, ℔ brl	1.60
" Coarse, "	1.60
" Screened Coarse ℔ brl	1.65
" Ground Solar	1.65
" Dairy, ℔ 320 ℔s (none in market.)	

FRUITS—Green Apples are scarce and in good demand at $4.50@5.00 ℔ brl. Oranges and lemons steady. Sales of 200 bags dark Southern dried apples at 2½c. We quote:

GREEN—Apples		4.50@6.00
Lemons, ℔ box		4.00@4.50
Oranges "		4.50@5.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ ℔		6½@7 c.
Michigan Apples,	"	5½@6 c.
Ohio "	"	6 @6½c.
Southern "	"	2½@5½c.
Pared Peaches,	"	6 @8 c.
Blackberries,	"	12½@14 c.
Plums,	"	12½@15 c.
Raspberries,	"	28 @30 c.
Cherries, pitted,	"	@30 c.

FISH—Received last week by Lake 1,236 pkgs. The market towards the close of the week was better supplied than at the beginning of it, but prices have undergone no change. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.50	@3.62½
" 2 " "	3.25	@3.37½
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	3.50	@3.62½
" 2 " "	3.25	@3.37½
Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	4.25	@4.75
Pickled Herring	3.00	@3.50
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75	@13.00
" " hf brls	6.00	@7.00
No. 2 " brls	9.50	@11.00
" " hf brls	5.00	@5.50
Dried Herring ℔ box	35	@45c

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has been very active during the past week, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

SUGARS—Cuba	7½@	8½c
Porto Rico	8½@	8¾c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10½@	10½c
" crushed, granulated and pulverized	11@	c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	28	@32 c
Portland	—	@— c
Plantation	40	@44 c
N. Y. Syrups	44	@50 c
Golden Syrup	45	@50 c
Sorghum Syrup	30	@35 c
COFFEE—Rio	20	@22½c
Maracaibo	—	@— c
Santa	—	@— c
O. G. Java	27	@28 c
Mocha	—	@— c
RICE—Carolina	7½@	8 c
SPICES—Cassia	38	@40 c
Pepper	19	@20 c
Allspice	13½@	c
Cloves	28	@35 c
Nutmegs	70	@ c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	70	@1.15c
" Souchongs	50	@90 c
" Oolongs	50	@90 c

HIDES—Receipts last week, 111,520 ℔s; shipped, 287,853 ℔s. The market remains quiet and dull in consequence of a decline in the Eastern markets. There has been no material change in prices since our last. We quote:

Dry Flint	12	@13 c.
Dry Salted	9	@11 c.
Green Salted	5½@	6 c.
Grubby	⅔	price.
Dry Calf	10	@12 c.
Green do	6	@7 c.
Lamb Skins, each	25	@30 c.
Shearlings	10	@15 c.

WOOL—Receipts last week, 1,816 ℔s; shipped, 1,534 ℔s. So far this season there has been no new clip received, which is to be attributed to the weather being, till the past few days, very unfavorable for shearing. We would also give a hint (obtained from a large dealer here) about packing wool for shipment to this city. It should be packed, not in sheeting sacks as buyers here will not allow anything for them, but in burlaps, which, if new and clean, will bring their original cost. And also not to put many buck fleeces in the lot, as they will be classed as, and only bring the price of unwashed. Quotations are as follows:

Common native	25	@30 c
Medium	30	@35 c
Fine	35	@38 c
Unwashed	⅓ off	

POTATOES—The market is firm and active at the following figures:—Good Neshannocks 45@55c; good common Mixed, 30@35c.

BUTTER—Receipts this week, 175,641 ℔s; shipped, 77,641. The market during the past week has been very active, for good shipping butter. As this city is the great western market for butter, we would draw the attention of country packers to the following directions:—1st. Use only good and well-seasoned oak or whiteash firkins. 2d. Wash or soak the firkin well with salt and water. 3d. Select the butter of as uniform color as possible and pack it down solid, not in layers; when the firkin is full take a nice clean cloth, well soaked in pickle, lay it on the butter, and then a layer of about half an inch of good clean dairy salt. Head up, and should it be shipped, mark the weight and direction, with a stencil plate, as it will have a cleaner and neater appearance. Butter put up in this manner will always command the highest price. We quote:

Choice Dairy	10	@11 c.
Fair to good Firkin	7½@	9½c.
Grease	6½@	7c.

EGGS—Fresh 6@6½c ℔ doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ doz $1.75@2.00; Turkeys, ℔ ℔ 6@6½c; Pigeons, ℔ doz 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ℔ gal.	45@46c	Oakum, U. S. Navy	8@9c
Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@15c	OILS—Keros'ne	30@40c
CHEESE—N. Y. Old Hamb'g	9@10c	Coal Oils	25@28c
New "	7½@8c	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
West. Res've.	6½@7½	No. 2 " "	65c
Illinois	5@7c	Whale "	75c
COAL—Lehigh	7.00	Sperm "	1.80
Scranton egg.	6.00	PAINTS—White lead in oil	6@9½c
Blossburgh	6.50	Red lead	8@10c
Erie	5.50	Yellow Ochre	2½c
MineralRidge	5.00	Prussian Blue	50@70c
Chippewa	5.00	Pat. Drier	14½c
Briar Hill	5.50	Paris Green	25@30c
Cranberries ℔ brl	2.50@3.00	Venet. Red	3c
DRUGS AND DYES—Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ ℔	56c	Whiting	2½c
Alum	3¾@4½c	Chalk	2½c
Annatto	38c	Coach Var	3.50@—
Arsenic pow	6c	Fur Varnish	2.50@3.50
Arr'w R't, Jam	20@25c	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7½c
do Ber	40@45c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Bal. Copaiva	75c	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Bal. Tolu	1.10	SPIRITS—Camphene	1.25
Bi-carb Soda	5½@6½c	Burning Fl'd	66c
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	SNUFF—Macaboy rose	20@25c
Borax refined	22@25c	Bergamot	20@—
Camphor "	1.00	Rappee	12½@40c
Copperas Am	2½@3c	Scotch, bladders	16@20c
Cream Tartar	45c	Hightoast	30@—
Cubebs	75c	TOBACCO-LEAF Havana Fillers	58@60c
Gum Trag.	85c	do binders	62@65c
" Shellac	70@73c	do wrappers	1.00@1.10
" Trag flake	90c	Ohio fillers	10c
" Myrrh	44c	do binders	12½c
Ipecac	4.50	do wrappers	
Iodine	3.50@4.00	Conn. fillers	13c
Iodide potas	3.00@3.25	do binders	12½@15c
Jalap		do wrappers	
Juniper Ber.	8½@10c	Yara fillers	58c
Oil, Castor	1.60@1.65	do wrappers	62½@65c
Opium	6.00@6.25	WOODEN WARE—Pails 2 hoop ℔ doz	1.75
Quicksilver	65@70c	do 3 hoop	2.00@2.25
Sal Soda	2¾@3½c	Tubs, nests of 3	1.75
Vitriol blue	12@14c	do No. 1 ℔ doz	7.50
FURS—Otter	2.50@4.00	do No. 2	7.00
Mink	1.00@1.75	do No. 3	6.00
Martin, com	1.50@	Churns No. 1	11.00
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	do No. 2	10.00
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00	do No. 3	9.00
Deer skins gray	12@20c	do No. 4	8.00
" blue	20c	Brooms, ℔ doz	1.00@3.50
" red	30c	Washbo'rds ℔ doz	2.00
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Market Baskets, willow	1.25@1.50
Raccoon	10@75c	do clothes	
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	WINES AND LIQUORS—BRANDY—Otard	5.50@7.00
Musk Rat	5@17	Seignette	4.50
Wild Cat	10@50c	Rastean	5.50
Prairie Wolf	25@65	Martell	5.50@7.00
Timber "	50@1.00	Hennessey	4.50@7.00
Opossum	10@20c	New York	40@50c
HOPS—N. York	17@22c	GIN—Swan	1.50
IRON—Bar iron	3¼@3½c	Schiedam	1.15@1.50
Steel cast	18@19c	Domestic	40@50c
Sp. steel	6½@7½c	WHISKY—Corn	16½@17c
Plow "	6¾@7½c	Irish impt'd	2.00@2.50
LEATHER, Harness oak ℔ ℔	27@29c	do domestic	0.50@0.75
do hemlock	26@27c	Scotch impt	2.00@2.50
Collar ℔ foot	15@16c	do domestic	0.50@0.75
Upper "	17@18c	RUM—St. Croix domestic	50@75c
Bridle ℔ ℔	29@31c	do imported	1.50@2.25
Line	28@30c	N. England	50@60c
Domes Calf	75@85c	WINES—Maderia	75c@2.50
Domes. Kip	45@65c	Sherry	75c@2.50
French Calf	1.00@1.25	Claret	75c
Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	75@95c	Burgundy	
Spanish Sole hemlock	23@26c	Port	75c@2.50
Good damgd	21@23c	Port Juice	2.50
Slaughter's oak	29@30c	ALE AND PORTER—Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
do hemlock	24@26c	Muir's Scth	2.50
LIME AND PLASTER—Lime, com. stone ℔ brl	85c	Campbell's	2.25
Water	1.25	Younger's Alloa	2.25
Plaster, land	1.50	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
" boiled stucco	2.50	Bass' do	2.50
NUTS—Hickory ℔ bus	50@75c	Hibbarts do	2.50
Chesnuts	2.50@3.00	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
Almonds, sft shell ℔ ℔	15@18c	do pts	1.37½
do hard shell	10@12½c	do Porter, qts	1.75
Filberts	10c	do pts	1.37½
Brazil	11c		
Eng. Walnts	11@12½c		
Naples do	15c		
NAILS—10d	3.12½@3.25		
8d	3.37½@3.50		
6d	3.62½@3.75		
4d	3.87½@4.00		
3d	4.50		
NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine	1.80		
Tar	10.00		
Pitch	8.00		
Rosin	8.50@12.00		
Manilla Rope	12½c		
Tarred hemp Rope	14c		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For Week Ending June 17, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17th, 1862.

LUMBER—Notwithstanding an increase in the receipts during the past week, of over two million feet, the market has ruled firm, and it closes with an upward tendency. This applies both to cargoes and yard lots.

In the yards there has been an active demand for Strips for shipment to the country, and the market has been brisk at $9.00 for common qualities. Some few dealers are asking $10.00 for common, but the bulk of the dealers are selling freely at $9.00. At this figure however, the market is very firm.

On the part of some dealers and manufacturers we notice a disposition to give the market an inflated aspect. Experience, however, has learned the greater portion of them, that the lumber trade is the first to feel the effects of a failure in the crops or a monetary crisis, and the very last to recover. An undue inflation of prices at this time would but stimulate manufacturers to increased exertions, and the market might again be flooded and, of course, break down to the loss of all concerned.

SALES OF CARGOES.

In cargoes there has been a brisk market, and prices have ruled a shade higher—particularly within the past two days. This buoyancy in the market is to be traced partly to a more active demand by country and city dealers and partly in the advance in grain freights, which renders it more difficult to get vessels to call in at lumber ports. Prices of good cargoes of Green Bay and Muskegon Lumber have ranged from $8.00@8.50, and Saginaw at $9.00. Common East Shore cargoes have been sold at $7.00@7.75. The following are a few of the leading sales:

Cargo of schr. Mountineer, choice common boards from Saginaw, at $9.00—resold at an advance, but terms private.

Cargo of schr Queen of the West, from Menominee, (Ludington's Mill's) mill-run, at $8 50—good quality.

Cargo of schr. Tempest, from Ludington's Mills, at Flat Rock, mill-run, good quality, at $8.50.

50,000 Menominee strips, mill-run, at $9.00.

Cargo of bark America, from Whitcomb's Mills, at Oconto. mill-run, at $8.50.

Cargo of brig Mitchell, from Whitcomb's Mills, Oconto, mill-run, at $8.50.

SHINGLES—The stock of Shingles in the city is light, and the supply is scarcely equal to the demand—under which we have to note an advancing market. Prime "A" Shaved Shingles are held firmly at $3.00, and it is even difficult to procure any quantity of the best Rogue River at that figure. "A" Sawed are firm at $2.75.

Although the supply during the week has been fair, very few cargoes have changed hands—the bulk having been sold to arrive. We report the following sales: 600,000 Green Bay "A" Shaved at $2.75—in quarter bunches; 200,000 "A" Sawed, per Crusader, from Kalamazoo, at $2.25; 40,000 second quality of Shaved from Kalamazoo, per Crusader, at $2.25; 500,000 Strong's Green Bay "A" Shaved, to arrive, at $2.75.

LATH—The market is firm at $1.50@1.75 in the yards. A deck load, 200,000 per schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, was sold at $1.37½, and a deck load of 350,000 from Grand Haven, at $1.31½.

POSTS—The supply is still light, and the market is firm. The cargo of the brig Algoma was sold at 4 and 8c afloat.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$21.00@22.00
Second Clear	18.00@—
Third Clear	12.00@13.00
Stock Boards	10.00@13.50
Common Boards, first quality	@9.00
do do second quality	8.75@9.00
Fencing, first quality	@9.00
do second quality	@8.75
Clear Flooring, undressed	16.00@17.00
Second Clear do do	14.00@15.00
Common do do	12.00@13.00
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00@—
" Common do	8.00@—
Cull Boards	6.00@6.50
Long Joists	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.00@—
do do No. 1	2.50@2.75
Sawed Shingles, A	@2.75
do do No. 1	@2.50
Lath	1.50@1.75
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	7.00@12.50

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market to-day has been extremely dull, and the sales were very light, consisting entirely of, with one exception, stock of a very low grade. The market closed dull and even lower than on Saturday. The sales to-day were as follows:

Calhoun sold Bracklin 15 head averaging 1,306 ℔s at $3.30, at Pittsburg yards.

Gudgell sold Bodfish 35 head averaging 1,056 ℔s at $3.00 at Michigan Southern yards.

Gudgell sold cash 14 head averaging 859 ℔s at $2.25 at Michigan Southern yards.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
15	1306	$3.30	19	1254	p. t.
35	1056	3.00	16	1178	p. t.
14	859	2.25	8	966	p. t.

HOGS.—The market is dull and without change.

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
279	201	$2.50	50	229	p. t.
32	243	2.45	20	263	p. t.
100	173	2.30	14	268	p. t.

SHEEP—The sales to-day were as follows:

Sheep.	Avg.	Price.	Sheep.	Avg.	Price.
73	119	$3.80	95	117	$2.75

New Crop of Winter Wheat in Egypt.

The proprietor of the "Romine Mills" in Tamawa, in the Southern part of this State writes as follows: "Weather hot, and the farmers are cutting wheat, which is fair to good—some very good, and 'all in all' we have a good crop of full-grained wheat."

Milwaukee Grain Market—June 16.

Received, 82,546 bu wheat, 1,576 bu flour. The *Sentinel* reports the market for wheat dull, with sales of only 45,000 bushels, at 79c for No 1, and 75@75½c for No 2. Freights, 9c for wheat to Buffalo

New Wool at Detroit.

During the week ending June 16, the sales of the new clip at Detroit amounted to 3,278 ℔s, at a range of 37@40c.

Toledo Grain Market—June 16.

Received, 32,140 bu wheat, 10,841 bu corn. The *Blade* reports wheat firm, with sales of Michigan White at $1.06@1.07, and 93c for Illinois Red. Corn, 25c for warm and 32c for sound.

Montreal Grain Market—June 14.

Flour steady, with sales of about 5,000 brls at $4.50@4 70 for No. 1 superfine. Wheat firm, but not much doing; Upper Canada white $1.07@1.13; U. C. spring 98c@$1.04; Chicago No. 1 spring at $1.02@1.04 Milwaukee No. 1 spring at $1.03@1.05. Freights dull at 3s for flour and 7s for grain to Liverpool.

The Crops in Iowa.

[From the Anamosa Eureka]

There is now fair promise for all crops except wheat. A few days of hot weather would do good by imparting a greater warmth to the ground. The rye are in full foliage of green. Grass is abundant, and will be more plentiful than for two years past. Fruit, wild and tame, comes on well. There is no better country than Iowa in latitude 42. Climate, crops and health are all right.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 17.—FLOUR—Firm; 1,400 brls sold unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 80,000 bu.; Chicago spring, $1@1 03; Milwaukee club, 98c@$1.04; red western, $1.16@1.18; white, $1.24. Corn firm; 4,100 bu. sold at 53@58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at 27@23½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar advanced ⅛@¼c; 1,500 brls; Porto Rico, 7½c; Muscovado, 6⅞@7¼c; Havana, 6½@8c.

APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to learn that Rev. E. Folsom has received from the President the appointment of Hospital Chaplain at Cairo. Mr. Folsom was sent to that post a year ago by one of our churches to labor among the soldiers, rendering such services as would tend to promote their moral and religious welfare, and faithfully has he discharged his duties, proving himself emphatically "a soldier's friend," many a sick and wounded one having occasion to thank God that they ever met with him. Since the organization of the Chicago branch of the United States Sanitary Commission he has been the depot as distributing agent at Cairo, discharging his most responsible trust in an entirely satisfactory manner, and enjoying the confidence of the commanding and other officers. In his new position he will be enabled to render much valuable service to the Commission while more particularly attending to the moral and religious wants of our brave boys in the hospital, who will appreciate his labors in their behalf. We will add, that they and their many friends at home, as well as hundreds here who will rejoice at this excellent appointment, are under the greatest obligations to our representative in Congress, Hon. I. N. Arnold, for his indefatigable exertions in securing the passage of the "Hospital Chaplain" bill, and the appointment so eminently "fit to be made."

WANTED—Agents, male and female—old, middle-aged and young—in cities, towns and villages, to make from $16 to $25 per day, by selling DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty of the day, just issued and in wonderful demand. They can't be equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. jel1-a73-1m

WANTED—AGENTS.
You Can Make 150 per Cent.
By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package. The success of the season. Send for circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r865-2m

JAMES MELLINSEN and WIFE.
—Information wanted about James Mellinsen and his wife, Caroline Hagen, from Thulen, Amt, Fever, Hannover, Germany. Are said to have been living some years ago in or near Wilmington, Illinois. Whoever should know of their whereabouts will confer a great favor on the subscriber by giving him notice. CARL HAGEN, corner of Jackson and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. jel5-a185-1tdaw

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Dr. WARD'S GOLDEN FEMALE DROPS.
... in correcting, regulating and removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful ... No lady should be without them. ... Sent by mail post paid ... Price ONE DOLLAR per ... Address DRS. CLARK & ADAMS, General Agents, St. Johns, Mich. je19-171-wit

TO THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS
Of Deceased Soldiers.
An appropriation to pay the $100 BOUNTY now due the widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers, having been made by Congress, those claims
Will now be paid as soon as Audited.
Parties holding such claims and desiring them paid at the earliest possible moment, should apply immediately at the
Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
The above is the oldest established War Claim Office in the West, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for the prompt transaction of business. We make no charge for counsel in regard to any matter connected with our business, and ask no fee unless successful.
We refer, BY PERMISSION, to Gov. Richard Yates, Lt Gov. Francis A. Hoffmann and Adj't Gen. A. C. Fuller, and generally invite inquiries in regard to our reliability and responsibility of any of the Judges of the Courts, Members of the Bar, or principal business men of Chicago.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2136. my30-r303-2wdeod&wtt

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two special writs of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, one in favor of Edward B. Martin, plaintiff, and against McAllister, Simpson & Co., defendants, and the other against Samuel D. Weakley, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the tenth day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Block twenty-four (24), in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of June, 1862. je19-a19-3tw

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Edward B. Martin, plaintiff, and against Samuel D. Weakley defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the tenth day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Block No. fourteen, and the north half of Block fifteen (15), in the Union Park Addition to Chicago; also, the undivided interest in and to Block twenty four (24), in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of June, 1862. je19-a20-3tw

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Henry Freemersdorff plaintiff, and against William Beeman, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 7th day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Two acres of land in northeast quarter (¼) of Section twenty (20), Township thirty-eight (38), Range twelve (12), East of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, bounded on the west by land belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the north by land of Joseph Evens, on the south by the Chicago and Joliet road, and on the east by land of Henry Freemersdorff, being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 16th day of June, 1862. je19-a26-3tw

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Arrival of Arms for the Rebels.

IMPORTANCE OF RECOGNITION BY FOREIGN POWERS.

RUMORED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS FOR THE REBELS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

The Knoxville *Register* has information, on authority that cannot be doubted, that two vessels arrived at a Confederate port on Saturday last with 4,000 stand of arms on one, and 3,500 on the other, and 100 barrels of powder; and on Sunday two other vessels entered the same port with arms and ammunition, the number and quantity of which was not ascertained. These four vessels and two others arrived on our Atlantic coast, under convoy of the Confederate steamer Nashville. One of the latter is represented as having been captured by the blockading squadron off Wilmington, North Carolina. The remaining vessel and the Nashville are hovering somewhere on our extensive coast. The authority on which we make these statements informs us that the whole number of arms brought on these seven vessels was 40,000.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR RECOGNITION BY FOREIGN POWERS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.]

Immediately upon the heels of the Roanoke and Donelson disasters it became exceedingly popular to divert attention from every other channel and concentrate it upon the one all-absorbing topic of reliance upon ourselves alone. But the truth was our great fault had been not in looking abroad for aid, or in dependence upon others, but in too great confidence in ourselves. We held ourselves invincible; Roanoke and Donelson awoke us from the delusion. These sweet lessons of adversity have not been lost upon us. Driven back at one point, we now gain at another, and demonstrate that, when properly aroused, we are unconquerable—that the war may wage with various fortunes for twenty years, and the aim of subjugation be as far from accomplishment as ever. The South cannot yield; the North, it seems, will not desist. Yet, if the war is to terminate at all, without foreign intervention, it must be by a change of Northern sentiment. The Northern people must be brought to realize the impossibility of the task they have undertaken, or that, if possible, it would not be desirable to accomplish it.

A very important step towards securing a reactionary conviction in the Northern mind would be our recognition abroad. Our independence once acknowledged, our adversaries must for very shame soon disgust themselves with the nonsense about "rebels," "traitors," &c., and come to regard the war in its true light as one of conquest and plunder. The world would so regard it, and the Northern people would soon learn to look upon our independence, as far as that was concerned, as *un fait accompli*, and the war degenerate into a contest for boundaries. These considerations prove the importance of pressing, by every available means, our recognition abroad.

We have not adverted to the reason involved in Seward's declaration that a recognition will be considered a declaration of war. In the darkest hour of our struggle we do not know that the President has ever departed from his original policy so boldly announced, of not courting foreign alliance or interference; he simply asks the justice of a recognition. But if this implies war, then let England and France accept the gage, cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war across the Atlantic; let them relieve their own suffering population in Europe, and arm, and co-operate with ours, in America.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEGROES ON THE WING.

[From the Vicksburg Citizen, May 8.]

Circumstances needless to mention brought to our wharf yesterday a lot of stock, furniture, provisions and contrabands. When the latter were asked where they came from they replied, with an air of self-importance, "I belongs to Jeff. Davis."

As the Federal gunboats will pass close by Jeff. Davis' farm, it is expected that they will not show much mercy to anything found in that neighborhood. We are happy to state that Uncle Jeff.'s household goods are all in a safe place.

THE VICKSBURG BOMBARDMENT—RUMORED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

LIGHT ARTILLERY CAMP,
NEAR VICKSBURG, May 30, 1862.

* * * When our company arrived here on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., the Yankee gunboats had come in sight, and whilst we were taking up quarters in an old school house, the commander of the fleet was very frankly requesting a surrender of the city, with its defenses—adding the usual postscript, a guarantee for the protection of private rights and property. The request was very politely answered in the negative by Gen. Smith; and, that there should be no mistake, Col. Aubry addressed an epistle to the gunboat chieftain, that the surrender of the city was positively out of the question—that Mississippians couldn't think of such a thing. Our Governor, too, gratified his curiosity, as one of our flag of truce party, by taking a survey of the fellows who made such a singular demand of his constituents, and deliberately came to the conclusion that he could not afford to gratify them.

The Yankees then gave notice to remove the women and children, but even that has been but partially heeded; and finding us persistent in our determination to be spunky, they blazed away at the city a few evenings since, and more recently at the encampment along the Warrenton road. "Nobody hurt," but Yankees minus some two hundred and fifty rounds of shot and shell. At one time they came so thick and fast around our encampment that the darkeys thought the judgment day was coming.

We are all heroes already, for there is scarcely a man in camp that the balls didn't come within three or more feet of striking. It is a beautiful sight to behold these innocent missiles bursting in the air, and delightful pastime dodging them, as they come whistling by you.

It would be improper, of course, to speak of the number and disposition of the defenses and troops at this place; but every day we maintain our position will but increase our facilities for a successful defense. It is but fair to presume, also, that the Yankees will in the meantime be supplied with reinforcements of ammunition and men, both of which they are evidently short, for the feast prepared for them at this point. They have not fired a shot since Wednesday evening, and then only a few rounds, when a prompt reply from one of our big guns sent them back out of humor, and positively, out of joint.

It was in this angry mood and in their hasty exit that they shelled that portion of our battery under command of Lieuts. Ratliff and Johnston, which, for the present, is detached from the balance of the company.

What the purpose of the enemy is in thus suspending the bombardment, is, as a matter of course, mere speculation.

Since writing the above, the enemy gave our camp a slight shelling, with the usual consequences—"nobody hurt."

There is a rumor here that Picayune Butler has been slain by some brave hand in New Orleans. *Requiescat in pace* could not be *my* prayer in such an event.

NO QUARTER FOR BUTLER.

This appears to be the sworn intention of the Confederates. But "to cook a hare you must first catch him." A writer in the *Mississippian* thinks old Ben's head is worth $10,000:

$10,000 FOR THE HEAD OF BUTLER.

As the modern Nero, the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. Butler, has, by virtue of his general order No. 28, dated at New Orleans, on the 15th of May, violated the principles of warfare, and as he proposes to outrage the chastity of the women of the South who, by the misfortunes of war, fall into his hands, it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of the horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded. When a man turns to be an enemy of the human race, he forfeits his right to a habitation upon the face of the world; and he who relieves the world of such an unnatural creature, is entitled to a monument in the memory of mankind.

Let there be a purse of $10,000 made up and offered for the head of this man Butler, or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever. If the person who kills him should lose his own life by doing so, let the money go to his heirs, or to whoever he may designate. I would suggest that this money be made up in sums of not less than $100.

The *Mississippian* editorially has the following:

ASSASSINATION OF THE INFAMOUS BUTLER.—For a day or two past we have "heard upon the breeze" a report that the monster who has so outraged the moral sentiment of mankind by his proclamation and orders had been sent "where the wicked cease from troubling." We fear the report has no foundation in fact. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought.

It would be retributive justice, not revenge, which would consign him to the gulf of black despair—deep "as hell for others would create." The most pious heart might, without irreverence, ejaculate the prayer—"Cancel his bond of life, great God, I pray, that I may live to say the dog is dead."

What a happy day will it be for the South when, like Miriam, we can celebrate the deliverance of our country from the cruel oppression of a race, of whose moral sentiments and feelings the blur-eyed slanderer of female chastity and purity is a fit type and representation. When that day arrives the only drop of bitterness which will weigh in our cup of joy will be the reflection that we speak a common language and spring from a common lineage.

[illegible] the Charleston *Mercury* this paragraph:

NO QUARTER TO PICAYUNE BUTLER.—Let it be the sworn resolve of every Southern man. The debased wretch and inhuman tyrant who has published his proclamation consigning to the horrid embrace of a bestial soldiery the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warfare. If he be caught, hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and never ventures upon the field of battle, let poison or the knife do its secret but deadly work. He has forfeited his life in any manner by which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. As God is our judge, says the *Mississippian*, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and for the government which sustains him in his crimes.

CONDITION OF CHARLESTON.

The Jackson *Mississippian's* Charleston correspondent writes on May 27th:

The city is stripping for the terrible wrestle in which, sooner or later, it must engage. Gradually, but steadily the non-combatant portion of the population is seeking refuge in the back country of this State and Georgia. Every train that leaves our depot for the interior is gorged with refugee families and their furniture and effects. The up country towns are already filled with women and children from Charleston and the seaboard generally, and, if the exodus continues at the present rate for a few weeks longer the city will be literally reduced to its fighting population. Already one cannot walk in the streets without noticing the change that the last month has wrought. King street, the great retail thoroughfare, erst the scene of multitudinous crinoline, busy shopping and continuous promenade, is now dull and comparatively deserted. The Battery *trottoir*, the pride of Charleston, and usually the favorite resort of those who care to enjoy a walk with the fresh sea breeze blowing in their faces, is now paced only by the sentinels in homespun; White Point Garden, the paradise of nurses and romping children on baby-airing days, has become a regimental camp ground; and, in common with our *Champs de Mars*, the "Citadel Green" is now whitened by day with the tents, and lighted up by night with the campfires of our troops.

So frequent, of late, have been the desertions of knowing "contrabands" to the enemy that I run no risk of revealing to the Yankees what they do not know, when I say that Charleston is belted round on every side with powerful fortifications, covering its land approaches. The harbor entrance is guarded on either side by the tremendous batteries of forts Sumter and Moultrie, about a mile apart, and there is good reason to doubt whether even a fleet of Monitors could ever run the gauntlet of so terrible a cross-fire without being disabled. But even supposing that several iron-clads should succeed in gaining the interior of our harbor, there would still be no necessity for the surrender either of the forts or of the city.

ENGLISH VIEWS.

LAMENTATIONS FOR THE REBELS OF NEW ORLEANS.

[From the London Times, May 26.]

What is passing in New Orleans may teach us what the apprehensions of these desperate men are, and what is the nature of the fate they dread. The proclamation of Gen. Butler realizes all that has ever been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. The state of slavery endured by a negro in New Orleans, cannot be more absolute than that now suffered by the whites of that city. They are compelled, under pain of "severe punishment," to treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, which is treating the New Orleanists much as Gesler treated the Swiss. They are compelled to open their shops and their places of amusement whether they wish to do so or not, and while the shops and theatres are thus open, any little liberties which may be taken by Gen. Butler's garrison, or any of their friends, must not be resented, on pain of death. All assemblages are forbidden, State property, as well as Confederate property, must be surrendered, and everything proposed to be published by a newspaper must first be authorized by a Federal censor. Even this proclamation appears to be exceeded by the practice under it, for it seems that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city had already been committed to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to President Lincoln. If this be a sample of the energetic measures by which the North holds in subjection what it has already conquered of the South, we can well understand the conspiracies in Kentucky, the burning of cotton, the recruiting of two armies of the confederation, and the unbroken resolve which seems still to reign throughout the Southern States to hold on to their independence to the last. Such severity does not bode well for European interests. The President's proclamation which opens the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort and Port Royal would have been more welcome here if it were not accompanied by acts of tyranny likely to drive the planters to despair, and to produce the destruction of all the cotton in stock. The conditions imposed by that proclamation must be measured and squared by the rules of international law, with which we hope they will be found to conform. But, as matters are now proceeding, it would seem that neither New Orleans, Beaufort nor Port Royal is likely to be for some time to come of any great use to the world as a cotton port. Gen. Butler, with his oaths of allegiance, his forced adoration of the Federal flag, his confiscations, his compulsory opening of shops and theatres, his imprisonments, his punishments and his threats of death, is not the man to make a commercial port prosperous and to tempt down cotton bales from the interior; and New Orleans, with its rival issues of paper money, one of which is of course now a legal tender, is not a tempting port to which to consign merchandise.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

In the House of Commons Sir L. Palk had given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have upon English manufacturers. He should at the same time ask her Majesty's government whether any steps should be taken for mediation between the two belligerent parties.

THE COTTON DISCOVERY.

The *Journal de Rouen*—says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*—announces an important discovery, which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant which grows wild in the fields, and which will be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor, who takes great interest in its success.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

The *Morning Post* (ministerial organ) has this paragraph:

"If Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the forces which are bearing down upon them, the independence of the South will be achieved. If, on the contrary, they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished, but will, indeed, prove but a poor prize to its conquerors. Gen. Butler's proclamation of martial law already proves this. Not even the Austrians in Venice, or the Russians in Poland ever issued more severe decrees."

EUROPE "PERPLEXED" AT THE VIEW OF THE MILITARY POWER OF THE UNION.

[From the London Times, May 28.]

The war in America is sweeping over the land with the velocity and destructiveness of a hurricane, and all the ordinary feelings and pursuits of men are absorbed in its vortex. Bulletins from the armies succeed each other with rapidity enough to satisfy even the appetite of the New York public, sharpened as it is with twelve months of famine. The scale of operation is absolutely tremendous. The Federals have 700,000 men in arms, and the army estimates actually voted for the present year exceed £125,000 sterling. These forces are no longer stationary. In the East as well as the West, they are so actively engaged that every mail brings us the intelligence of a battle, an attack, an advance, or a conquest. President Lincoln was right enough when in his homely language he described this war as a "big job." It is about the biggest job of the kind ever seen—no mere "ninety days'" business of temporary disturbance. The "insurrection" which Mr. Seward believed to be "waning" at the close of last year now covers half a continent with desolation and havoc, and we are warned that the battle known to be imminent, will exceed in severity any hitherto fought. * * * * *

The whole story is a mystery as well as a marvel. It is almost as hard to believe what has occurred as to imagine what will finally happen. Twelve months have changed an untaxed republic into two military confederacies, engaged in desperate war with each other, and burdened already with debts exceeding in charge the national debt of Britain. The number of men actually maintained in arms for upwards of a year is something incredible. From a population smaller than that of these islands, the Northerners have not only sent 700,000 volunteers into the field, but have kept them there since last summer. No wonder that "trade is paralyzed" and industry neglected. In fact, there is but one trade in America, and that is the trade of war. We know that is a traffic which can never end in gain, but the Americans are embracing it, with all its costs and consequences, as the most enrapturing pursuit in the world. No difficulties daunt one party, no defeats appal the other, and, while all Europe is perplexed at the spectacle set before it, New York is enchanted with the position and prospects of the nation. It is at least, however, a satisfaction to reflect that no European power can be blamed for any incident of this dreadful war.

FRENCH PICTURES OF ENGLAND.

Curious Passages from the Correspondence of the Paris Journals.

The English, who have a Chinese habit of thinking all other people barbarians, are greatly shocked just now at the description of themselves which they read in French journals. The opening of the exhibition has given occasion to these journals to send across the Channel correspondents who are giving views of English manners and customs and life, which are as amusing to the rest of the world as they are irritating to John Bull, who is a touchy animal, and, though he dearly loves satire, naturally does not relish it when applied to himself. Here, for instance, is a sketch of

LORD PALMERSTON.

"Palmerston is now the master; he is, in truth, the sovereign of England—a constitutional king, if you will, but still a king. He governs as he pleases, and almost without control. He is a clever aristocrat and a first-class juggler, who has won popularity by constantly and exclusively taking care of the interests of the lords, his comrades. He has all the defects which please the English people, and a rare talent in making those defects agreeable. In his youth, and even to his fiftieth year, he was, as the song says, 'a favorite with the ladies.' He became minister at an age when other men begin to have down on their chins. He was at first a tory because it was the fashion of the day, and also for his own interests. He afterwards became a whig when the whigs were the majority. At the bottom he has neither principle nor doctrine, except that of being minister as long as possible. In December last, with a view to keep his popularity and his office, he made up an awful uproar about the seizure of the Trent, and war nearly broke out between England and the United States. The English people made immense preparations. Sent 30,000 men to Canada, and stopped work in all their manufactories. Fortunately the United States gave up the prisoners of the South. Palmerston, who, while he was talking of nothing but fire and flame, had for a long time the pacific answer of the Americans in his pocket, was delighted to be able to show with what zeal he maintained the honor of Old England.

"Really, since the death of Cavour, he is the cleverest statesman in Europe. He is cold, addicted to raillery, and saucy. He is ready witted and sure in his hits; he has words at his command; he knows the secret of touching the hearts of the English people, and is an admirable Prime Minister. He is extremely popular. People see his legerdemain, and are bewildered by it. They say of him, 'he is a clever man,' but I have never heard any one say more than that. Is this sufficient praise for a political leader of a free people? A couple of years ago Bright talked at one electoral *réunion*. Lord John Russell, who is an honest man, and who had proposed it, did not dare abandon Bright. The House of Commons, uneasy about its re-election if it rejected reform, was going to divide. Slowly, and with an air of ill humor, it put off the business to another day. Palmerston saw the danger. He saw that Lord John Russell would never stultify himself, nor openly oppose a change which displeased alike both Lords and Commons.

"'Is that all?' said Palmerston. 'Wait a bit.'

"He turned at once to the English people, and cried out lustily that England was in danger; that France had built one, two, three, twelve plated ships; that she had thirty or forty new ones on the stocks; that the French army was doubled, and that France did not well know what to do with it; that she meant to throw it into London; that the male inhabitants would be massacred, and the women and children led off into captivity; and that, to prevent the calamity, the English people must take to their arms, practise themselves in shooting, form battalions of volunteers and cast Armstrong guns. The speech had a double effect. The English people forgot electoral reform; Bright stood alone preaching on his platform, and Palmerston got his war and naval budget voted by the House. Meanwhile he passed for the savior of England, and grew more popular than ever. In comparison with him what is poor Gladstone? A well-meaning man, an able financier, a great orator, but who always looks as if he were asking for pardon from the public for his budget. Palmerston does things in another way, and he succeeds much better. 'Give me eighty millions sterling,' he says, 'and I save England.' He gets it, for all the people like to be saved—Heaven only knows why. It is their mania, and clever men know how to turn it to account."

ENGLISH ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE.

Another writer, the correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, gives some account of English architecture and art. He has not much opinion of English porcelain:

"I have not been led away by the so much vaunted royal manufactories of Worcester. What I have seen most remarkable in this way are the productions of Messrs. Minton and Wedgewood. These makers imitate successfully our imitations of the *majolicas*. It is true that they have called to their aid a French painter of fine talent, M. Lessore, who has adorned this pottery with beautiful designs from the Italian and French masters."

Nor does the architectural taste of the English come off better:

"There are among their designs, either of projects or of edifices already constructed, many churches, schools, presbyteries, asylums. These are for the most part in the same style, called Anglo-Saxon. After the churches come chateau, country houses, cottages. You cannot form a notion of the strange taste which pervades this sort of productions, constructed in the Tudor, or Elizabethan style. It is beyond bearing. As for the cottages, they affect every sort of strange form and color. The English seem desirous of revenging themselves for being obliged to occupy regular and block houses. In the country they adorn them in a hundred fashions, and paint them in every sort of color."

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

Here is something about the Bench of Bishops:

"The bishops in this country are as rich as bankers. They have palaces, lands, fields and money, which they lend to the Sultan at ten per cent. They hoard up for their wives and children—for they are married and have families, like St. Synesius, Bishop of Tripoli. Their sons are captains or colonels, and the revenues of the church do the honors to the ladies. The bishop keeps his pack of hounds for fox-hunting, and he is not the last to follow the chase and to clear a hedge; for he is above all a gentleman, and he loves sport. The bishops, rich, enjoying good health, fond of good living, capital sportsmen, excellent horsemen (and sometimes they say excellent topers,) will not willingly permit the laws of the church to be violated in their dioceses; and, as they have the law in their hands, they enforce respect to it. Bishops have seats in the House of Lords; they give their opinion on public affairs, and they vigilantly watch over the maintenance and augmentation of their revenues. They are ugly customers to deal with. They put in prison a poacher who encroaches upon their land, and they punish with fine the heretic who does not go to prayer. As civil magistrates and as religious magistrates, they are doubly to be dreaded. Add to this, that bishops are the younger brothers of lords, and that between them and their eldest brothers there is always a close alliance. In England, as elsewhere, the high clergy and the nobility are always together. Who makes the laws? The lords and the lawyers. The lords support with all their might the old feudal laws which were made by them and for them, and the lawyers do not detest this subtle, obscure, cheating legislation, which embarrasses other citizens and occasions a vast amount of litigation."

PERSONAL HABITS OF ENGLISHMEN.

"Every Englishman who respects himself, begins his day by plunging into the Eurotas—we mean the cold bath—which fortifies the soul as well as the constitution. He would feel that he was wanting to himself if he did not give two or three hours to a walk or a ride across the country. If his means and his occupation permit him ever so little, he will mount on horseback, hunt, or handle the oar. He has learned from an early age how to fight, not as we do, with shut eyes, and flinging by chance his arms around his body, but in a rational manner, using his fists at once to parry and to attack. He knows that science and knowledge make up for inequality of bodily strength. He is aware that in a contest with a cabman or a shoeblack he will have the upper hand because he has more skill; and he thus exhibits the pacific assurance of a man who trusts only to himself."

ABOUT LONDON.

"London is ugly. It is black, dirty, made of brick. There are no shops, or, where there are shops, they have no display of goods for sale. It is sombre; it is raining; it is a desert in its fine quarters, and overcrowded in the others. Finally, people speak English all day long, and all the syllables seem to arise and die in the throat."

Disgracing an Officer in the Presence of the Army.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, gives the following account of the ceremony of disgracing an officer in the presence of the army. The letter is dated New Bridge, Va., May 30:

On Tuesday, I, with our regiment and all of the division not on duty, witnessed a very interesting but a very solemn ceremony—that of disgracing a captain publicly. It appears at West Point, Va., company I of the 34th N. Y. volunteers, was color company, and the disgraced officer was captain. The colonel wanted to assign the colors to another company, and at dress parade the captain refused to parade his company, and even stacked arms and told the men to refuse to take them. He was arrested and tried by a court martial for mutiny, convicted and would have been shot had not Gen. McClellan commuted his sentence.

The ceremony took place in a large field. The regiments were formed into columns of divisions; each column was close to the next, so that it made an unbroken front. They were then formed into a hollow square, the commanders of regiments, brigades and division and staffs were in the centre. The prisoner was brought in under a heavy guard, and handcuffed. They marched to the centre of the square. The prisoner stepped two paces to the front of the guard; the officer commanding the guard then came forward and told the prisoner to take off his hat. He then read in a loud voice the charges, specifications and sentence of the court martial, which was: "that his sword be broken before his face, that he be publicly disgraced before the division, and serve one year in the District of Columbia jail; and that it shall be disgraceful for any soldier of the army of the Potomac to associate with him hereafter." After this was read, a sergeant came forward and cut all the brass buttons from his coat, and then took his sword and broke it in half, saying, as he did so, "I hereby declare it disgraceful for all men of the army of the Potomac to associate with this man hereafter," and then threw the pieces on the ground. The prisoner was marched off under the same guard, and we were marched back to our camp.

A Touching Scene.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following as an incident occurring at Fortress Monroe on the arrival of the wounded from the late Richmond battles:

Among those brought to White House was a rebel colonel who had been shot through the lungs. As he appeared to be dying, Mr. Barclay asked him if he wished anything done. He said "Yes," and gave the commissioner the names and address of his wife and children. "And now," say he, "ask God to forgive me for ever having anything to do with this wicked rebellion." Mr. Barclay asked if he desired him to pray with him. He answered in the affirmative, and after a prayer, petitioning the forgiveness of Almighty God for his sins and His fatherly interposition on behalf of the soon-to-be widowed wife and orphaned children, the penitent Carolinian raised his trembling arms and threw them about the neck of Mr. Barclay, and kissed him again and again.

The bystanders were all in tears as they turned from the affecting scene and walked silently away.

Andrew Johnson on Slavery and Secession.

In his speech at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 2d inst., Gov. Johnson spoke on the twin subjects of slavery and secession:

Men tell us we must compromise. We will compromise only by making them submit; by doing as Jefferson did with Burr—conquer them, and then make them obedient. What better governments do we want than the present? What have we got to compromise? Has any one "lost his rights" in the Union? If so, let him come forward and look me in the face and tell me what he has lost. Lost your rights? Well, I have determined to give all who say this a chance to get their rights, by sending them off South to fight for their rights, and give them in exchange for some of those poor fellows in the rebel army who have found their rights and want to come home. I don't think these fellows who bluster about rights have much appetite for fighting. Some of them would rather go the devil than enter the army. Rights indeed. They gave me mine by turning my sick wife and little boy into the streets. That is the way they gave me my rights. Let me tell these clamorers that there are 800,000 white people and only 33,000 slaveholders in Tennessee.

Now, keep forcing this issue upon the people; make it a question whether the government or slavery shall perish, and I will cling to the government to the last, and perish amid its fallen columns. Rather let Africa sink under the ocean than this republic should perish. Persist in forcing this slavery issue, and the institution is gone. * * * * Clayton, Howell Cobb's secretary, said to me on one occasion: We of the South are determined not to submit to a President who has risen from the mass of the people as Abe Lincoln has." Here is the full-blown idea of aristocracy—that you, the people, shall not send up one of your own men, a plebian, without wealth, or negroes, or family, to rule over a conceited and ambitious aristocracy, who estimate men not by their brains or virtues, but by their wealth and lineage.

GEN. FREMONT'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

Federal Loss 500 Killed and Wounded.

Rebel Loss Between 700 and 800.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 9.

Stonewall Jackson took his trains over the river here on Friday, and returned and gave us battle yesterday, five miles from here, on the Harrisonburg road. The battle for two hours raged fiercely. Schenck had the right, Milroy the centre, and the Blenker division the left.

Schenck was not assailed except by skirmish-fighting. Milroy was in the hottest of the fight, and drove the enemy back from point to point. The first brigade of the Blenker division, under Gen. Stahl, fought well and held the enemy back for some two hours, suffering a great loss from the destructive fire of the enemy.

The left wing finally gave way and our whole line was ordered back half a mile to a stronger position. The enemy did not advance, but commenced a retreat, as we learn here, previous to our falling back, and by ten o'clock this morning the whole army had crossed the river and set fire to the bridge. We pursued but not in time to save the bridge.

Surgeon Cantwell, of the 82d Ohio, was wounded, not dangerously. Capt. Charles Worth is mortally wounded. The 73d Ohio lost four killed and three wounded. The 3d Virginia, four killed and thirteen wounded. The 5th Virginia, three killed and seventeen wounded. 25th Ohio, six killed and sixty-eight wounded; 6th Ohio, four killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Stokes division lost in killed, wounded and missing, four 405 privates, and twenty-two officers.

Several colonels and captains were wounded, and one captain killed in the Blenker division.

Bohlen's brigade lost two killed and seventy wounded. The Bucktails lost one killed and two wounded.

Our total loss will be from 100 to 115 killed, and from 400 to 500 in killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was terrible. 400 of their dead by actual count were found unburied on one field. From the number of their dead scattered in other parts of the battle ground, it is believed that there are 200 more of their dead on the field, making their loss in killed 600, besides officers who were carried away.

Gen. Stewart was killed, Gen. Elsie wounded, Col. Houghton mortally wounded, and Gen. Jackson wounded in the wrist.

Col. Carroll, with two regiments of Shields' division, reached the opposite side of the river from here yesterday morning, and attempted to hold the bridge, but was driven back by Jackson. He opened with his artillery this morning on the bridge as the rebel army were crossing, but was driven back by the superior forces of Jackson, and retreated down the river.

WASHINGTON, June 12th.—A dispatch from Gen. Fremont received at the War Department dated Port Republic, June 9th, via Martinsburg June 12th, states there was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. We renewed our march this morning. On entering the woods in the order of battle the rebel cavalry appeared on our flank. The enemy was found in full retreat on Port Republic.

Our advance found his rear guard barely across the river and bridges burning. A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of the engagement which we learned was Jackson's attack on Gen. Shields, who, after a severe engagement drove him down the river and is now in pursuit. I have sent cavalry to communicate with Gen. Shields.

Our loss at the battle of Cross Keys will amount to 125 killed and about 500 wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, he carrying off his dead and wounded during the night. We counted on the march 200 rebel dead in one field.

Stahl's brigade was in the hottest of the fight, being the left wing, and lost in officers five killed and seventeen wounded.

One of the Bucktail rifle companies lost all its officers. One of my staff, Capt. Dunnka, was killed.

Our officers and men behaved gallantly and efficiently. J. C. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Gen. Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Shields' command near Conrad's store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been severe and the loss heavy on both sides.

A private letter states that Gen. Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels at Milford and at Conrad's store.

The damage by recent rains, including carrying away of bridges over the branch of the Shenandoah River, materially interfered with the commissary arrangements and the movement of troops.

LURAY, June 10, via
WASHINGTON, June 12.

Col. Carroll, commanding the 4th brigade, consisting of the 8th Penn., 11th Penn., 7th Ind., and 1st Va., about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday, reconnoitering for the enemy in town, and had a skirmish. He concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in position commanding it. At 6 a. m., Monday, he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed our men, opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. But the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy, they being at least five to one, that it was impossible to hold our position, and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but they were compelled to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded and prisoners is not known, but is large as is also that of the enemy.

Col. Carroll's horse fell, injuring him badly. Capt. Kelly, of Gen. Shields' staff, was hurt badly in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times.

This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as is indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also helped. Col. Buckley has arrived wounded.

FROM GENERAL MITCHELL'S COLUMN.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The East Tennesseans are Highly Delighted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Negley to Gov. Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee.

He took eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent officers—a drove of cattle and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army. The defeat of Gen. Adams' rebel force in Sweeden's Cove was more complete than was at first represented. Adams escaped without his hat, sword or horse.

The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the seventh inst., after a heavy cannonading of three hours.

Our forces opened fire the next day, and continued six hours upon the town and rifle pits, driving the enemy out of his works, and forcing him to evacuate the city.

They burned all the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennesseans came out in crowds along the march, and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

A great many applications are made at the executive office for passes to Memphis.

GEN. NEGLEY'S LATE EXPEDITION.

[Huntsville Cor. Cincinnati Commercial, 7th.]

Under an order from Gen. Mitchell, Gen. Negley, in charge of a heavy force, left Fayetteville on Monday last, to pay a *friendly visit* to the large bodies of guerrillas infesting the counties of Franklin and Marion, in East Tennessee, with additional instructions to call on Chattanooga, if possible, and Mitchell seldom deems anything impossible in his department.

These guerrillas have been making sad havoc among the people of that section, destroying the property of Union men, and all those who will not yield to the edicts of the barbarous conscription act. Hundreds of men have taken refuge in the mountains to escape imprisonment into the rebel service—not only white, but black men—leaving their new crops unattended, their families subjected to every species of insult, their last ear of corn and peck of meal taken, horses and cattle carried off, and they left in comparative destitution.

Mitchell has been aware of these facts for some time, and has only waited a fitting opportunity to surprise them. To accomplish this, it needed the right kind of a leader; that leader was Gen. Negley. Negley is bold, brave, and ardent in his attachment to the cause that has called him out from his Pennsylvania home. His worth is known and highly appreciated by our commanding general. He is a Pennsylvanian, and reflects great honor on the old Keystone State. He found no rebel forces between Fayetteville and Winchester. On reaching Winchester, he learned that the rebel general Adams was in command of a heavy force of rebels at Jasper, some thirty miles distant. He at once determined to surprise them. In order to do this, he was compelled to make a forced march, some twenty miles, over a rough, mountainous country. This was accomplished. He soon discovered their pickets, and by a well laid plan, succeeded in capturing them. He immediately moved on, and within a few miles of Jasper, came upon a large force of the enemy.

They, the rebels, immediately formed into line of battle, and opened with a heavy volley. Col. Hambright, who was leading our advance, replied from three pieces of artillery which had been very rapidly placed in position. Only one round was needed to rout them. They became panic stricken, and commenced one of the most disgraceful retreats ever known. They took up a narrow lane, toward Jasper, closely pursued by Haggard and Wynkoop, the former of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, the latter of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry. They gained upon them, and coming into a narrow defile, they closed with them. Then commenced one of the fiercest skirmishes of the war. Our charge of cavalry was led on by Negley's escort, commanded by Lieuts. Wharton and Funk. The contest was severe. Hand to hand was the terrible saber duel, ending in the death of 20 rebel cavalry, many badly wounded, and some twenty prisoners, among them Major Adams, brother of the General, and also two other commissioned officers. The road for miles was strewed with guns sabers, carbines, knapsacks, &c. Some 50 or 60 horses were also taken, together with a large train of commissary stores, ammunition and camp equipage.

The flying rebels passed on through Jasper, notwithstanding the great efforts used by their officers in trying to stop them. They cursed Adams and their ill luck, and only stopped in their frightened career when they reached Chattanooga, having placed the waters of the Tennessee between them and their pursuers. Night closed in over the scene, and our brave but wearied lads rested on the north bank of the famous Tennessee. Our casualties were two killed, of Negley's escort, and seven badly wounded. Though small the enemy's loss, and this only a skirmish, yet nothing has taken place here, since the capture of Huntsville, so important in its future results, as this gallant charge of the daring Kentuckians and brave Pennsylvanians led on by such as Haggard and Wynkoop Col. Hambright, who led the advance from Winchester to Jasper, and received the enemy's first fire, displayed great courage and coolness. Who will dare say that this foul rebellion will not be forever crushed, and our Union sustained, and come out of this fearful contest like gold tried in the fire, when such scenes as the above take place. Away out here, amid the mountain passes of the Cumberland, Kentucky and Pennsylvania shake hands, and with the love of the Union strengthening their every sinew, they rush on, side by side, with drawn sabre, to bathe them alike in the blood of treason and cowardice.

The effect of this skirmish was soon seen. As the retreating foe disappeared, the persecuted Union men of Marion began to appear. Gen. Negley's dispatch to Maj. Gen. Mitchel says that hundreds of Union men have flocked into Jasper, and, with tears in their eyes, hail Mitchel and Negley as their deliverers. To-day four men came in from Chattanooga, and report that Adams' men came into that place in the utmost confusion, many of them only stopping for a time, then continuing their retreat—to the "last ditch," I presume. The distance over which they retreated was forty-three miles.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., June 6.

A report has just reached this place, that a force consisting of Gen. Negley's brigade, and the greater portion of Col. Turchin's, attacked the rebels yesterday at Chattanooga, dispersed them, and took possession of the town. How much truth there is in the statement I cannot say, but from some facts in my possession I incline to credit it.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10, 1862.

Nashville appears to exist at present in a state of mortal terror on the part of the Unionists, and the very opposite on the part of the secessionists. An that there is cause for the expression of the former passion, is certain, if the information of General Boyle, as received from Gen. Dumont, at all approximates the truth. Gen. Boyle is in command of the forces in this State, which have by a late order of the War Department been placed entirely under the charge of Gen. Halleck, Gen. Fremont's department being thereby reduced. Gen. Dumont is in command at Nashville, as post commandant. The information referred to as coming from General Dumont, is to the effect that a large force of the Confederates is marching on Lebanon and Nashville. The specials to the Cincinnati papers say that they are about to attack Murfreesboro, but this is a mistake. The following are the facts in the case, and in accordance with the latest information from Gen. Boyle.

It has been known for a month past that the forces in East Tennessee had been strongly reinforced, owing to the demonstrations of Gen. Carter at Cumberland Gap, and the subsequent massing of troops at that point under Gen. Morgan, as well as the movements of Mitchell and Negley on Chattanooga. What the force in East Tennessee was at the time of these movements, I cannot definitely state. Floyd with his brigade of four regiments and a battery was at London. Gen. Leadbeeter with 12,000 fresh and raw troops from Georgia was at Chattanooga. Gen. John E. Rains with a brigade of four regiments and three batteries of artillery held Cumberland Gap. Otherwise East Tennessee was not garrisoned. But about the time of Carter's movements on the north and Mitchell's expedition on the west, Gen. E. Kirby Smith assumed command of the rebels in East Tennessee and added greatly to the force there. He strongly garrisoned Jacksboro, through which Carter had previously advanced. Montgomery, in Morgan county, was made a defensive position, guarding the road to Knoxville by which Crittenden had formerly fled. London became an important point, and Gen. Floyd's brigade was stationed at Sparta. This place is about forty miles from Murfreesboro, the same from Lebanon, and about fifty miles from Nashville. It is situated in the most rabid of rebel counties, and is now a rendezvous for guerrillas, who retire to it for safety if hard pressed.

From this position it is understood that Gen. Smith, having reinforced Floyd, is endeavoring to make a forward movement, which will give hope and courage to the drooping spirits of the rebel soldiers. He is probably aware of the defenseless position of Nashville, and imagines he can, by rapid marching, take the city, flank Mitchell and Negley, and cut off their supplies. It is with this evident purpose that he has harassed Negley with Adams' small force near Chattanooga. Should he succeed in this, the disaster will be far more serious than was Banks' famous retreat.

It is argued by some that Beauregard has a hand in this achievement, but it is impossible to state definitely. I have heard of one or two persons who have stated that it is positively known to Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau that Beauregard has projected the expedition, and that portions of his force lately at Corinth are engaged in it. I have seen Gen. Rousseau, and he informs me that he has merely said that "Beauregard was preparing and would strike a blow before many days." Gen. Boyle positively assures me that he does not know who is in command of the rebels, nor is it known to Gen. Dumont.

But it is feasible and by no means probable for Beauregard to transport himself and a large portion of his forces from Corinth to Sparta. A fortnight would serve to transport 10,000 men—an entire *corps* of the rebel army from Corinth to Sparta. Gen. Halleck may repeat the stale story of having driven the rebels from their position at Corinth, but though the people may swallow it, Gen. Halleck cannot expect a man of common sense who was on the ground, as was your correspondent, and who saw the whole siege, to gulph it down. Corinth was evacuated a week before Gen. Halleck took possession of it by driving out one small division, which had held him at bay, and Gen. Halleck was perfectly aware of it. In the week which elapsed could not Beauregard send a division or more to Sparta and take a hand in the movement. You can trace the route on the map better than I can tell it on paper.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, was telegraphed on Sunday for all the available troops in the State. He responded favorably and the influx has already begun. The 16th Indiana infantry regiment—not a battalion however—passed through the city yesterday *en route* for Nashville.

Gen. Boyle has issued a circular from his headquarter in this city which has for its ostensible purpose the instruction of officers under his command, but I imagine that it is intended as a hint to the secesh with whom he has to deal. By this circular, he appoints four officers, or provost marshals of districts, S. D. Bruce, at Bowling Green, Col. Noble at Paducah, Major Brocht, at Lexington, and Col. Dent, at Louisville. Paragraph the first requires all returning and repenting rebels to report to some one of these officers, take the oath and give bond for their future good conduct, and promises protection to all leading citizens. Paragraph the second does away with civil law in the case of those aiding or organizing force for the rebellion or for guerrilla bands, declaring that their trial must be according to martial law. Paragraphs third and fourth are pithy and to the point. The third says men shall not *talk* treason, and for anything *said* as well as *done* the offender is to be arrested and punished according to law. The fourth paragraph deserves to be literally published:

"IV. When damage shall be done to the person or property of loyal citizens by marauding bands or guerrillas, *the disloyal of the neighborhood or county will be held responsible*, and a military commissioner will be appointed to assess damages and enforce compensation."

Gen. Boyle is a short, compact stout man, with great eyes, a grey beard and hair, and otherwise looking like a man cool, great and determined. He will enforce the laws he has laid down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Electus Backus of the U. S. A., died at the Michigan Exchange, Detroit, on Saturday last. His death was not unexpected, as he has been suffering for some time under a complication of diseases.

—Since the general hospitals for soldiers were established in Louisville, Ky., the number of deaths that have occurred among the inmates is 930. This calculation runs through the period from September 18th, 1861, to June 6th, 1862. Of this number 809 were Federal soldiers, and forty-five were rebel prisoners.

A SHAKY GENERAL.—The action of one of the Pennsylvania generals on the battle-field is thus described: "Birney's brigade of Kearney's division, when Birney advanced, had been ordered to advance by the railroad in full time to have reached this point of our hardest fight. Had he reached it, his fresh troops, poured in after the hard fight already made, must have turned the tide, and the enemy would have been routed then. But he did not reach it. He halted. Patterson's brigade, ordered into Birney's loft, went through the swampy woods and almost impassable thicket and pushed on still, while Birney, with a fair, dry road, and the fight not a mile away, halted and sat down."

—The Kenebec *Journal* is responsible for the following: "Speaking of economy reminds us of an instance related of a lumber dealer in Gardiner, who fell into the river and was in danger of drowning. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him by floating boards from a pile on the wharf. The drowning man seeing that the boards came from his own pile, cried out to the men to pick for the wane-edge pieces.

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from the Island of Newfoundland represent that great distress is likely to be experienced by its inhabitants there by the failure of the seal fishery. The results cannot be yet stated, further than it is the most disastrous on record. The arrivals from sea at St. Johns and Harbor Grace to this date, do not exceed 50,000. The shore catch in the district of Twillingate and Fogo exceeds 100,000 seals. It is estimated that the aggregate loss for the season will not fall short of £300,000—a large sum to a population of only 120,000.

—A private letter received at Boston from a lady in Charleston, S. C., after describing the great deprivations to which the whole community is subject, and the general suffering experienced, says, with reference to the rumors current there that preparations are making for the capture of the city, that she hopes what is to be done will be done quickly, and states that she has "heard several of the citizens declare [they would rather die than live another year in the way they had done the last."

—The 61st regiment of Pennsylvania suffered terribly in the battle near Richmond. All the field officers of the regiment were killed. Their names were Col. O. H. Rippey, Lieut. Col. S. C. Speer, Maj. S. J. Sweet, Adjutant W. E. Miller. Two of the captains of the same regiment were killed, and two wounded.

THE 18TH REGIMENT.—This new regiment now being raised, we understand is to rendezvous at Clinton. We understand it is not the intention of the authorities to go to the expense of new buildings, but to quarter the troops in tents. They will not probably remain thus any length of time after the regiment is full.—*Davenport Gazette.*

The Mexicans Defeat the French.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer British Queen, with Havana dates to the 7th and Nassau to the 9th, arrived this evening. Among her passengers is Mr. Plumb, bearer of the ratified postal convention and extradition treaty with Mexico.

The news from Mexico of the 1st inst., confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans, 500 of the former being killed and 700 taken prisoners; but the latter were released, as there was not food enough to feed them. The Mexicans are actively fortifying the capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

The statement was current in Havana that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the United States. Great disaffection exists among the French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon. The English minister has concluded a treaty with Doblado and it is said that Ceballos, agent of Gen. Prim, has also concluded a ratification of the Almonte treaty.

Saragoza has a force of 14,000 men and Ortega was expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits are coming in from all points.

Marquez is in Vera Cruz and was about enforcing a forced loan on foreign merchants and it was supposed that the English Admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it might displease the French.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A REBEL REGIMENT MUTINIES.

McClellan Amends His Fair Oak Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Advices from McClellan's headquarters last evening, state that a reconnoissance, made this morning as far as Meadow Bridge, found the enemy quiet, but in force. Some skirmishing had taken place during the day, but with little result on either side. The weather is now good, and the roads improving.

The following dispatch has just been transmitted to Secretary Stanton—also a copy to Gen. Casey:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the front line gave way "unaccountably and discreditably," was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived on the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders.

From statements made to me subsequently by Gen. Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of that division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers; at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major Gen'l Commanding.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A letter from the army of the Potomac to the *Post*, gives a camp rumor that an Irish regiment attempted to desert from the rebels, and reached Mechanicsville bridge, but ran, after a few shots from our picket guard, and that they are now under guard. A letter to the Philadelphia *Press* states that deserters are arriving, and report that a great number are anxious to reach our lines. There are not only North Carolinians, but men from every rebel State.

JUSTICE TO GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The list of over 1,100 killed and wounded tells the story as to where Casey's division was on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks. As he had, in fact, less than 5,000 men actually in the fight, this list shows a percentage of over one-fifth of his command injured, not to speak of many others who suffer from contusions and slight wounds not bringing them under the surgeons care. I know that a large list of casualties is not always proof of desperate fighting, but there is other evidence to prove that Gen. McClellan's dispatch of June 1st was cruelly unjust to brave men made the victims of untoward circumstances. This I find to be the impression here, so far as I learn it, and the proof of the fact is such that the Commander-in-Chief has modified his views.

The simple truth is, Gen. McClellan has repeated the mistake he made at Williamsburgh in giving to the country a hasty dispatch, based upon partial and biased statements, before he had time to inform himself of the real facts of the case.

He was not on the ground that day, he never saw or heard from Gen. Casey in regard to his division, and depended for his impression of its conduct principally upon the statements of those whom a rigid investigation might prove to have been themselves the chief sinners in this affair.

The inquiry is very general as to how the weakest division in the army should happen to be thrown so far in advance. The explanation is simple. In consequence of following up some spirited reconnoissance, conducted by Gen. H. M. Naglee, in a manner giving great satisfaction at headquarters, Gen. Casey's division was thrown forward in the advance of General Keyes' corps, to within some two and one-half miles of their position on the 31st. Here Gen. Keyes proposed that Gen. Casey remain, but he was ordered a mile or more in advance, where he halted and had commenced to fortify his position, when, contrary to his judgment, he was ordered to move forward to his last camping ground, which placed him entirely beyond the other portions of the left wing of the army, and in front of the abatis already constructed, which proved a source of great embarrassment on the day of the battle, compelling the troops to retire down a narrow road in face of a heavy fire.

The exposed position of the division was a constant subject of remark among its officers, as I know by personal intercourse with them during the time of their occupation of the position. It was evident that exposed as it was, the division lived only by the sufferance of its enemies and a vigorous attack upon all sides, which their situation invited, must subject them to the danger of annihilation.

The matter was understood by Gen. Keyes, and represented to Gen. Heintzelman, in command of the left wing. But the only effect the representation seems to have had there was to excite the merriment of Gen. Heintzelman's Adjutant, who waxed exceedingly jocose at the idea that Gen. Keyes could for a moment suppose that the enemy were in any force in front of him. Perhaps they were not, but where did that sixty or seventy thousand men come from on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks?

With the first line Gen. Casey fought the enemy until he was flanked by overwhelming numbers, when he retired to the second line, where the fight was continued until he was again flanked, and in danger of being surrounded. Then, and not till then, did his troops retire to the line of Gen. Couch, about one-half to three-fourths of a mile to the rear.

Thus, for from two and one-half to three hours, with a force of less than 5,000, (who were not reinforced by a single man,) Gen. Casey withstood the furious onset of at least 40,000 rebels, the flower of the Southern army. That, after a desperate resistance, his division retired before overwhelming numbers, is true. That it retired discreditably is not true, for they left a third of their little number on the battle field, killed, wounded and missing. The dead bodies of the rebels strewing the field in front of Gen. Casey's position, are silent witnesses of the honorable resistance of his division.

New York Cattle Market—June 10.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune, 11.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th street, 3,948.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows: First quality........8½@9 | Ordinary........8@8 Medium........8 @8¼ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 9 cents.

The general average of the market at 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8¼c to 9c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,425.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BULLOCKS.

Isaac Budlong sold 50 Chicago distillers for Wicker & Stowell at an average of $61, estimating them at 7¼ cwt average, say 8¼@8¾c per lb.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother sold 48 good fair Illinois steers for L. J. Sims, average 8¾ cwt., at 8¼@9c.

Haring & Miller sold at Bergen 39 Illinois steers at 8¼c per lb on 6¾ cwt, which they bought of J. Crabtree.

H. R. Smith & Co. had 130 good Illinois steers of their own feed, estimated to average 8 cwt. Some 40 sold over the river at about 9c per lb, and the others here generally at 8¾@9c, and over for the best.

C. W. Conger sold 60 of the 120 Illinois distillers bought of Phil. McCaffry by Allerton, Hurd & Conger, and 58 other Illinois distillers, at 8@8¾c, average about 8 cwt.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. have 199 of J. & G. Dalby's drove of good Illinois steers, estimated to average 7¼ cwt and 8¾c per lb.

Jerry Church bought at Campville of Clark & Lindsey 103 good fair Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt, and sell at 8¾c per lb; Mr. L. says will average 8 cwt.

Ulery and Crow have 146 good Illinois steers on sale by Simon Ulery, who estimates them at 7¾ cwt., and at that thinks they will average 8¾c.

A. M. Allerton sells 90 good fat Iowa steers, average 7¼ cwt., at 8¾c @ 9 lb.

Beach & Bray sold on their own account 70 of the Dalby drove, bought in Buffalo, fine Illinois steers, averaging 8¼ cwt., and 8¾c @ lb. Also, 63 bought of Briggs, averaging 7¾ cwt., and 8¾c @ lb.

S. Sherman, 111 Illinois distillers, averaging 12¼ cwt., at Dunkirk, are selling at prices likely to average 8¾c on fair net weight, for S. W. Allerton & Co.

Gillett & Toffey sold 78 of the Dalby drove, estimated at 8¾ cwt., good fair Illinois steers, and will average 8¾ cwt. @ lb. Also, 48 good fair Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt., sold wholesale at $60.

Wm. Lingle & Co. sold 107 head of Illinois distillers at 8¾c on 7¾ cwt. average, which they bought of And. Gillespie.

One of the very best droves in market, owned by Hatch (of Baltimore) and Williams (of Sangamon county, Illinois,) where they were fed upon their farm, did not arrive in time to take the cream of the market. The drove, 96 head, is estimated at 9 cwt. av. by Joseph H. Williams, the salesman, and would have sold on Monday morning at 9c @ lb, all through. It may average 8¾c to-day.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,660.

Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market, reports as follows: $3.44@3.60 @ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3.@3.25 for distillery-fed.

The weather for a day or two has been particularly favorable for the time of year, enabling butchers to do a great deal of the work without the aid of the cooling-room. With that, pork can be killed and cured in the hottest weather just as well as in winter. Still we find the market overstocked, prices low, sales dull, and 4,700 unsold.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live wht.	Dead wht.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3¾@3.60c	4¾@4¾c
Second quality corn-fed	3.44@3¾c	4¾@4¾c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c
Large size still-fed, fat	3 @3¼c	3¾@4 c
Second quality still-fed	3 @3¼c	3¾@4 c

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,

LAND DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO.

THE FINEST FARMING LANDS.

Equal to any in the World,

MAY BE PROCURED

AT FROM $8 TO $12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.

1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres, and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

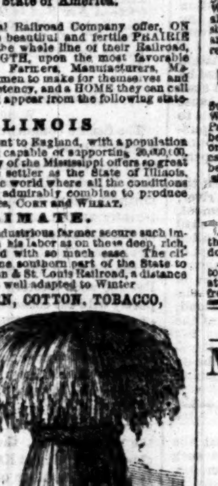
ILLINOIS

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO,



Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk, lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

WHEAT.

THE ORDINARY YIELD OF CORN

Is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at small cost and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and Dwight, a distance of fifty-six miles on the Branch and 126 miles by the Main Trunk, Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn,

CORN.

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,

And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pennsylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of the United States.

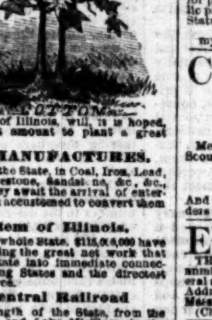
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels, besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Cotton, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out of the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.



The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

COTTON.

The vigorous... [illegible] ...to obtain a supply of reliable seed suited to the requirements of the soil of Illinois, will, it is hoped, speedily give a sufficient amount to plant a great breadth of land.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the labor of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.

Railroad System of Illinois.

Railroads intersect the whole State. $115,000,000 have been invested in completing the great net work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce.

The Illinois Central Railroad

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed of 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891. The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.

Cities, Towns, Markets, Depots.

There are Ninety-Eight Depots on the Company's Railroad, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free-school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for industrious, enterprising and immediate returns. The farmers of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, are moving to Illinois in great numbers; and it is believed that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers of Europe, [illegible] would promptly avail themselves of the advantages.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ON LONG CREDIT.

[illegible]

Apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

Variety Store.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.

500,000 Torpedoes.

Also, Manufacturer of

Children's Carriages,

Willow Cabs,

Gigs, &c., at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 108 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,

And a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Sewing Machines.

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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
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Salesroom 124 Lake Street,
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There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,

One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machine of the

Florence Sewing Machine Company,

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the BEST in the WORLD, and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufactures to do AS LARGE A RANGE of work as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the Machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this Machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return mail. Address

W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt.

my8-p973-wly 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Medicinal.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Disease, Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short all curable disease of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be readily cured without the use of nauseous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. self-ly

Miscellaneous.

MUSTER ROLLS,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,

AT TRIBUNE OFFICE,

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TO INVENTORS.

COBURN & MARRS,

PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on new Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. je3-r888-wlm

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc. with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. Refer by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffmann, Lieut. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je9-z8-w2m

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

SPRINGFIELD, MAY 28TH, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the provisions of the seventh section of "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for copying the laws and journals, and for other purposes," approved February 17th, 1851, that sealed proposals will be received at this Department, until Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, for executing the printing ordered by the next General Assembly, or either branch thereof, to wit:—The laws, journals and volumes of reports; also the current printing of the session or sessions, composed of pamphlet reports, bills, yeas and nays, and all other matter directed to be printed.

Bids should specify the rate per thousand ems for composition, and the rate per token of 250 impressions for press work, at the rate per quire for the yeas and nays.

The paper for the work will be furnished by the State.

The number of copies of laws, journals and reports now required to be printed is as follows: Public laws, 10,000; private laws, 2,000; Senate and House journals, each 2,000; reports, 1,000. These however, may be increased or diminished, in the direction of the General Assembly.

The work will be required to be executed in long primer to small pica, except the tabular work, which may be done in brevier type.

No bid will be received or considered unless the same be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of said printing in a correct and workmanlike manner, in case said bid shall be accepted. For the time, manner, etc., in which the public printing is to be executed, reference is made to the Revised Statutes, Chapter eighty-four, public acts of 1845, page 1043, and Public Acts of 1851, page 148. Copies of former laws, journals, and reports, can be seen at the office of the Clerks of the County Courts, which will exhibit to persons wishing to bid the character of the work to be done.

The Act of February 8, 1849, entitled "An Act concerning the Public Printing," provides that "No person, unless he be a resident of the State, shall be permitted to contract for the public printing." Bids from persons residing out of the State cannot, therefore, be considered. The public printing is required by law to be executed within the limits of the State.

The bids received will be opened and considered on the 8th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and such persons as may choose to attend. The contract for said printing will be given to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, whose proposals are most favorable to the State, in all respects; having reference to his or their competency to perform the work contracted for. Bids for prices exceeding the sum or sums allowed for public printing, as specified in chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, cannot be taken into consideration.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

my30-r787-w4t

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS—Established in 1854.

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(Clip this out for reference) mh27-r747-3m-wy

DR. N. S DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 20th, August 1st and September 12th. Also, at Joliet at the National Hotel on Saturdays, May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address P. O. Box 2975, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

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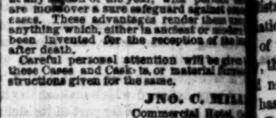

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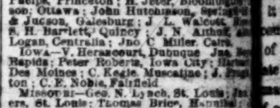

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Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Circuit Court, ... Term, A. D. 1862.—In Chancery ... William Charles W. Holden and ... executors of the last will and estate of Zimri Butterfield ... and Jason Gurley, Charles Ferrin and ... Satisfactory affidavit of the non-residence of ... Ferrin and D. B. Brown, two of the defendants ... named, having been filed in the office of the ... the said Cook County Circuit Court, notice ... given to the said Charles Ferrin and D. B. Brown ... complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the ... May, A. D. 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants ... on the first Monday of September next ... law required. Now, unless you, the said Charles Ferrin and D. B. Brown, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next September term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. HENRY W. CLARKE, Sol'r for Compl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the ... of Cook County, in favor of Francis A. ... use of Charles H. J. Miller, ... against Lewis Stave, defendants, ... on the twenty seventh day of June, ... door of the Court House, in the City ... I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to ... described property, to wit:—Lots seven (7) ... and nine (9), in Block one of Stave & ... vision of the Northeast quarter of Section ... (25), Township thirty eight (38), North ... (14), East of the Third principal meridian ... ty of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 3d day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the ... Court of Chicago, Cook Co., in favor of George ... lap and Baylor H. Gaffney, plaintiffs, ... Wilson, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., ... of June, 1862, at the north door of the ... the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public ... due, all the right, title and interest of said defendant ... and to the following described property, ... five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in ... Green's addition to the city of Chicago, in the County ... of Cook and State of Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff ... By WM. F. GRAY, ... Dated the 2nd day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the ... rior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of Alfred M. Hoyt, plaintiff, and against ... H. Warder and James H. Bagley, defendants, at ten o'clock A. M. on the fourth day of April, ... north door of the Court House, in the city of ... I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right ... and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit:—The south ... of Section twenty five (25), in Township ... (38), in Range fourteen (14), east of the Third ... Meridian, being one hundred and sixty ... more or less; also, the east half of the ... ter of Section thirty six (36), Township ... (38), in Range twelve (12), east of the Third ... Meridian, containing eighty (80) acres ... less, in the County of Cook and State of ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook ... By T. M. BRADLEY, ... Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 9th day of ... 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING, ... By T. M. BRADLEY, ... Dated the 5th day of May, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 9th day of June, 1862, at the same hour and place. ANTHONY C. HESING, ... By T. M. BRADLEY, ... Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the ... Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Richard ... Noonan, plaintiff, and against Richard ... man P. Swift and James S. Johnson, ... at ten o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of ... the north door of the Court House, in the city of ... Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants ... following described property, to wit:— ... Lot four, in Block eight, in Fractional ... Addition to the City of Chicago, in the County ... Illinois. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff. By WM. F. GRAY, ... Dated the 9th day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the ... Court of Chicago, Cook County, ... Dowe, Plaintiff, and against ... fendant, at ten o'clock A. M. on the ... 1862, at the north door of the Court House, ... of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public ... the right, title and interest of said ... the following described property, ... divided half of Lots six (6) and (7) ... reservation, and twenty eight ... on the portion of ... 64-100ths acres lying west of Chicago ... south to the north line ... reservation conveyed ... eleven (11) acres on south side ... acres, all situate in the County of Cook ... Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff. By T. M. BRADLEY, ... Dated the 9th day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the ... rior Court of Chicago, Cook County, ... McCormick, plaintiffs, and against ... ilton, defendants, at 10 o'clock ... day of June, 1862, at the north door ... House, in the City of Chicago, ... public vendue all the right, ... fendant in and to the following ... wit: The southeast quarter of ... section twenty seven (27), ... north range fourteen (14) ... taining forty acres, more or less, ... Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, ... Dated the 24th day of May, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.